WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,194—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colleliani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPARATRIX	C. Bellen	4,119	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,765	2nd Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	6695	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

* RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,963	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoen House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,298	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	G. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	3811	27th March, 1901.	A. Cosnzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2833	26th April, 1901.	S. Andreso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	1,008	1,512-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.;
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circle 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buarch, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMRIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 13th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GENTLEMAN'S HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN

SCARVES AND TIES.

ATHLETIC OUTFITS.

TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RECOMMENDED TO
FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra popular	"	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	"	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH.

under the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

BY

GEORGE R. SIMS and IVAN CARYLL.

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3.
Pit ..... Rs. 2.
Gallery ..... Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Pit and Gallery.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH,

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

SAN TOY.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED BY

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1901, AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.
Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.
The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

Exhibitors will not be allowed free en rance to the Exhibition

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NOTICE.

MR. WALTER ERSKINE CRUM is ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our FIRM from THIS DATE.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my WIFE DINBAI, daughter of VIRBALJEE DINSHAJEE BILIA, having left my PROTECTION of her own accord and without any cause, and having refused to return to my house notwithstanding repeat d requests by letters, telegrams, notices, etc., I shall not be liable in any way for any DEBTS incurred by articles, whether necessaries or not supplied to or credit given to her, the said Dinbai.—Dated, this 9th day of March 1901.

CAWASJEE DORABJEE BADSHAW.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the Demand Draft 1st and 2nd dated 8th March, 1901, numbered B 259, for £135-3-2, drawn by The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., Bombay, in our favour on The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., 120, Bishop's Gate Street, within London has been LOST by our Hamals on his way from the Bank to our Office, 71, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11-45 and 12-15, SATURDAY, the 9th of March. The Draft is not endorsed by us. The Public is hereby warned that whoever cashes it or deals with it in any way will do so at his own risk.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co.

Re Estate of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE SHROFF, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, PURSUANT to Section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act. XXVIII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the deceased abovenamed, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of June, 1883, and Probate of his last Will and Codicil was on the 4th day of February, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Rai Dinbai Byramjee Shroff, Framjee Jamsetjee Kathoke, Pestonjee Dadabhoy Assavaidna, and Hormusjee Dadabhoy Thuthi, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will and Codicil, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to send in particulars of their claims or demand to the said Framjee Jamsetjee Kathoke and Pestonjee Dadabhoy Assavaidna, the surviving Executors, or to the Undersigned, their Attorneys, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the said Executors, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1901.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Executors' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the Eighteenth day of March, 1901, for the SUPPLY of (1) HARDWARE and (2) PETTY STORES during the year ending 28th February, 1902.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1 for each supply, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 2,000 on each Contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. For Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901, at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ..... Reymond ..... Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Song ..... Who'll buy my lavender ..... E. German.
MRS MACBETH.
3 Violin Solo ..... Adagio in F ..... Handel
MISS F. MUIR-MACKENZIE.
4 Song ..... Reveries ..... Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
5 Recitation ..... Mr. Acworth
6 Vocal Quartette..Here in Cool Grot.....Lord Morsington.
Mrs. Tulloch. Mr. Tulloch. Mrs. Macbeth. Mr. McBain.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Capriccio ..... Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song ..... Villanelle ..... Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo ..... Legende ..... Wieniawski
MR. H. ASTELL.
4 Song ..... Song of the Bow .....Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song ..... Bid me Discourse.....Bishop
MISS P. K. N. KABRAJI.
6 ..... Cardas No. 5 ..... Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 2
Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoy, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, American organ, musical cabinet, new Brussels carpets of different sizes, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, washing machine, &c.

1 D.-B. 12 bore top lever shot gun, with implements, in case, right barrel cylinder, left full choked, by Rigby, Birmingham.
1 D.-B. B.-L gun by William Powel in case.
1 Winchester S. B. rifle and 1 Hook rifle in case.
2 Cases "Le Nil" Brand Cigarettes.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Trentham Hall.—
P M Co 5—1 case hand spooling machine.
By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late Mr. J. B. Haworth—
5 cases old account books.

AT 2 P.M.

2 new English "Pathfinder" Gent's bicycles,
1 Singer's tricycle "Model De Luxe," gear 80, very little used.
The property of a Parsee gentleman—
1 double-seated miniature brougham.
1 strong office shigram.
1 English built buggy by Silk and Son.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand landau.
1 English built dog-cart in very good order.
1 gents English made saddle, practically new.
1 civil service gig by A. John of Agra.
The property of the late H. S. Bayts, Esq.—
1 gent's English made saddle, practically new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of plated spoons and forks, cups and spoons, fish knife and fork, dishes with revolving covers, vegetable dishes, crockery, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, pictures, engineering and other books, D-B. C-F. fowling piece by Joseph Lang and Son in case, D.-B. C.-F. rifle by W. and C. Scott, with implements in case, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of gold scarf pins, diamond and ruby ring, gold charm and stud, silver card case, bronze medal, &c,
Property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of rich table glassware and procelainware, electroplateware by Mappin and Webb, Hoed and Barton, Hink's, Ditmar's and Messenger's lamps, etc.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Shaik Memon-Street, opposite the Crawford Market, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business, consisting of a very large assortment of table glassware, dinner, dessert, tea ana coffee services, table electroplated ware of various designs and description, table hanging double lamps of various description, candelabras, centrepieces, filters, cooking stoves, carriage lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots and are now on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Abdulla Haji Dawood, and on account and risk of the estates of the late Abdul Husen Sulemanji and Rahmatbai, widow of Sulemanji Jalalbhoy, the mortgagors, by virtue of a power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 25th May, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2707, new No. 9712, old Survey No. 1247, new Survey No. 4410, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6874, Street No. 131—135, and bound d as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Baba Dhaboo Street, on or towards the north by the property of Ghelabhoy Khanbhai, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Abdul Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Sassoon House, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, first rate pictures and engravings, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Boys, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parel, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. JONES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

ALL TICKETS bespoken for the BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY season, must be taken over and paid for, by tomorrow TUESDAY evening or they will be RE-SOLD on WEDNESDAY.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—FOR SALE old English one penny, two penny and other stamps; also Indian stamps, half anna, one anna, four annas and other Native and Persian stamps. What offers? Apply "X.Y.Z." care of this paper.

AUSTRIAN Lloyds S. N. Coy.—STEWARDESS, WANTED, for the s. s. "Maria Teresa," sailing hence for Trieste on Tuesday the 12th Instant morning. Apply sharp to the AGENT.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE of an EPOCH MAKING AMERICAN NOVELTY that can easily be sold every where; the article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. 61161." care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G., Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany. C" 452."

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Guzerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring works. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Naycan Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER, for a (gents) Tailoring Establisment. Apply sharp stating nationality experience and salary required to "R. G." care of this paper.

COMPOUNDER.—For a Prasee Firm, (English-speaking, decent looking, sober Goanese, that has worked in an English Chemist's Shop preferred). Must be a neat and accurate dispenser, able to manage in absence of principal. State age, experience, reference, salary required. Board and lodging free on premises. Enclose photo and testimonials to FRAMJEE S. GANDY, Lahore.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 14; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fall Mail Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian subscription. Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, B&A, &c., Supplied.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
		LO, SICALD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 2 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 15 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	394 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA AND BITTERS BRANCA.

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proof

THE GREATEST HONOURS AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same in safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE & DOG SHOW.

TO be HELD on the Oval on the AFTERNOON of WEDNESDAY the 13th and THURSDAY the 14th March.

Season Ticket admitting LADY and GENTLEMAN Rs. 5 obtainable from

D. LINDSAY,
HONY: SECY: & TREA:
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORM SUIT FOR STATION MASTERS AND OTHERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to (1 P.M.) gun-fire, on the 1st April, 1901, for the SUPPLY OF UNIFORM CLOTHING, HELMETS and CAPS for Station Masters and others.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager on application and the sum of Rs 250 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

TO BE HAD IN SIMLA

ON MODERATE TERMS, well-furnished SUITES of apartments and Single Bed and Bath rooms

In Glenarm Bonnicmoon and Abergeldie Chambers. Cuisine allowed to be the best in Simla.

Apply to

MADAME WIGGENS, Manager.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, B culla, on TUESDAY, 12th March 1901, at 5 P. M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is paticularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES by Lady Olivant to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, Sir Evans James K.C.I.E., in the Chair.

C. F. WELLESLEY HATCHELL,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 5th March, 1901.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 15th MARCH, 1901.

AS the WHOLE TRAIN SERVICES will be ALTERED and REVISED and NOW FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will be RUN on the MAIN LINE instead of the Mixed Train services, the public are invited to study the B.N. Railway Time Tables which will be issued before the 15th instant.

In this connection passengers are reminded that the train alterations commence to run to the altered timing on the 15th March from the starting point of the different Trains and the Branch Line Train will be ALTERED from the date the Main Line Trains alter thus:—

The Up Bombay & Madras Mails will leave Howrah on 15th instant to the altered timing but both these and the down Trains from Bombay and Madras will not reach their destination to the altered timing until the 17th March. The same with the Passenger Train services.

The public are therefore invited to enquire of the station masters from the 15th to 17th March when the Trains will take up the new timings passing their Stations.

The following are the principle Train alterations:—

Up Madras Mail will leave Howrah at 7-10 and will be accelerated to reach Madras (Nayapetran) in 48 hours.

The Down Madras Mail will leave Nayapuran Station at 12-45 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 47 hours, 35 Mts.

The Up Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Howrah at 12-15 hours and be accelerated to reach Bombay in 45 hours.

The Down Bombay Mail will be altered to reach Howrah in 44 3-4 hours.

The Up Kut i Mail will be altered to leave Bilaspur at 16-30 and be accelerated to reach Kutni in 11 hours 10 minutes.

The Down Kutni Bilaspur Mail will be altered to connect with the Up E. I. Bombay Mail and leave at 17-15 and be accelerated to reach Bilaspur in 10 hours and 15 mintes, to connect with Up B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

For other Train alterations and intermediate timings see public Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
CALCUTTA, 2nd March, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 650. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 24th February, 1901.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,

They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

3 3 4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 96 3-4 = -1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4 = } unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = }
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £ 83 3-8 =
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-6 = -1-16
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris .. 25·21 = do
Do in New York ..... 4·87 3-8 = unchanged.
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = do
" Short London Bills ..... 3 5-8 p. c. = do
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 5-8 p. c. = do
Specie Silver to Bombay £170,000.
ARRIVAL.—Rubaitina.
Rapeseed, Brown, sellers, April-May, 35s.
Tone quiet, but steady.
Finance all unchanged. Linseed, 4s. 4-6d. April and May, Amsterdam, sellers. Tone firm.

LONDON, MAR. 9.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened with a weaker tone and only two sellers of Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 3 31-32 and 1s. 4d. respectively with very little doing either way, but one buyer was found willing to take 1-4s. 3-16d. for credits for next mail.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand ..... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
" France 170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight 200
Hongkong " 147
Japan " 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-1 for the 1st of April Settlement with little business doing and closed steady at Rs. 95-3 with ready paper at Rs. 95.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The share market is quiet, Petits having improved Rs. 1,705.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with Seeds and Wheat done for Hamburg at 14s., and a line of cotton, in bales for Liverpool booked at 15s. For forward shipment owners' ideas are higher than buyers', though there is a fair amount of tonnage offering for April and May.

COALS.

Nothing doing.

WHEAT.

The market remains unchanged at Rs. 4-5-6.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Market firm, ready is quoted Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-4-6, forward parcels, Rs. 8-4 with a good enquiry for ready lots.

RAPESEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 6-14 for ready, forward is a little steadier at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14 for Brown Cawnpore April-May. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 6-4. Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 7-6.

POPPYSEED.

The market is steady at Rs. 7-12 for April-May

CASTOR SEED.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 3-4-8 for ready.

GINGELLY SEED.

Market steady with a good enquiry at yesterday's rates.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 8th March, 1901:—

Cotton	8,254	bales.
Wheat	3,845	cwts.
Linseed	2,328	"
Rapeseed	3,514	"
Gingellyseed	7,361	"
Poppyseed	17	"
Groundnuts	1,194	"
Castorseed	7,137	"
Rice	48,150	"
Myrabollams	1,810	"

COTTON.

With the advance in New York there was a steadier feeling locally and sellers of ready cotton were inclined to steady their rates. A good business was again reported, between 3,000 and 4000 bales to exporters and local mills.

At the opening contracts were quoted Rs. 1-2 higher but advanced in the afternoon owing to there being few sellers and were quoted:—

Good U. G. Broach	Rs. 221-2	15-25 March.
F. G. Bengal	" 165-0	"
F. G. U. G. Khandesh	" 170	"
Good Bhownuggar	" 177	15-25 May

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Spot 5 1-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
4·37	4·35	4·35
−1·04	−1·04	−2·04

In New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	22,000 bales,
Do. last year	22,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Exports to Continent	5,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8 unched
Futures month of June	8·55 = +15
Do. Sept	7·88 = ×10
Rnantity in sight ...	102,000 bales this week.
"	140,000 " last week.
"	153,000 " corresponding week last year

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Manchester dull. Surats steady, arrivals steady. Total day's sales 10,000 bales, sales on speculation for Export 500 bales; sales of Surats 100. Total day's Imports 1000. Middling Americans 5 s. 2-33 d.

March	March-April	June-July.
4·63	4·62	4·59.

Day's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 16,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ..... 6,000 "
Do France and Continent ..... 20,000 "
Mid.-Uplands 8 7-8
Futures, month of June ..... 8·52
Do Do Sept ..... 7·37
Silver 61 1-4
Exchange on London 487 3-8
Total visible supply ..... 3,510,009 bales.
" " East India 197,000 "
" Stock in London ..... 11,000 "
" Quantity in sight ..... 8,340,000 "

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 9.

Saturday: The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, Central India and Bengal, and briskly in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The depression in the east of Central India has filled up and skies are clearing in North-East India. Showers have fallen in Assamand North and East Bengal, but the weather has been fine in other parts of the country. A feeble disturbance is apparently advancing, eastwards from the Persian Gulf, and the barometer has fallen slightly and pressure is relatively low in Upper Sind, while skies are overcast in Baluchistan. The temperature is below normal over the greater part of Northern India especially in East Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, where the defect is considerable to large. It is normal or in slight excess or defect over the greater part of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab, Berar, the North-Wert Provinces, Rajputana and at Saugor, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Malegaon, a brisk fall at Sholapur and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri soutowards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients ar moderate to slight.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Goa, Bombay, Malegaon, Bhavnagar-Para, Veraval and Ajmere, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° cooler than usual in Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, Central India and at Saugor, Sirsa, Delhi, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, and the minimum from 4° to 7° at Veraval, Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Akola and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 52° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudless in almost all districts.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Secunderabad.

Weather continues fine and settled all over the reporting area. There are, however, slight indications of a disturbance to the westwards of the Indus Valley.

The S.S. Nuddea reports having experienced from Latitude 4.° 25 N. Longitude 53° 21 E. at noon on the 21st February to about Latitude 9.° 54 N. Longitude 52° E. at midnight on the 22nd, strong north easterly winds blowing with a moderate to strong gale, frequent hard squalls and heavy sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 12m. Sunsets, 6 h. 9 m. High water, 2-29m., 3-21 a. Low water, 8-45 m., 9-7 a.

Urgency meeting of the Corporation, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Rifle Corps. Rifle meeting at Coorla commences.

Novelty Theatre: Performance of "Jehangir the Magnificent."

The Bombay Art Society's Eleventh Annual Exhibition open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

THE Bombay Art Society's Eleventh Annual Exhibition is open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES.—An evening party and ball will be held at 9 p.m., at Madhav Baug, in honour of the marriage of the sons of Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy. The marriage procession will take place at 5-15 p.m., punctually.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHIQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the Members of the Cercle will be held this evening at the Cergle Rooms for distribution of prizes to the candidates who passed the Matriculation and B. A. Examinations of 1899 with the highest number of marks in French. The Committee have drawn up an attractive programme of readings and recitations for the occasion, Mr. Homery, French Consul at Bombay, will take the chair.

A MISCHIEVOUS KIND OF THEFT.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhondia Baba, a Hindu, aged 22, was charged with stealing a pipe with brass fittings, valued at Rs. 30, the property of the G.I.P. Railway Company. Mr. Alexander Irving, plumbar to the Company, in his evidence stated that the pipe was placed near the library of the Company on the premises of the Victoria Terminus Station. Accused was seen in the act of stealing the pipe on Friday night last, at 9 p. m., by a railway policeman, and was arrested. Besides this another pipe was also stolen on the 28th ultimo, and two on the 2nd instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that this was a very mi-chievous kind of theft, as the pipe was to be used for protection against fire. The accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL'S CASE.—On the application of Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyebjee, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have admitted the appeal of Jelaludin Hussin, editor and proprietor of a Persian paper published in Calcutta, from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who the other day convicted the accused of defamation of Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, late Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay, and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine Rs. 1,000. Their lordships, on the further application of Mr. Hamilton, admitted his client to bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000 until the disposal of the appeal.

A PECULIAR HINDU MARRIAGE.—A daughter of the late true Hindu reformer, Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Bai Manekbai, about sixteen years of age, was married on Saturday last to Mr. Runsordas Hurkhjee Parekh, twenty years of age, at the Widow Marriage Hall, Girgaum. The bride has received her education in Gujarati, and up to the fourth standard in English, while the bridegroom has studied English up to Matriculation. Mr. Madhavdas's Widow Marriage Hall was specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion; and the guests were entertained with select music played by a string band. There was a large gathering of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee ladies and gentlemen at the performance of the marriage. Its peculiarity consisted in this, that the bride and bridegroom belonged to the same caste, the Kapole Bania caste. The aim of the late Mr. Madhavdas through life has, in spite of all caste prejudices and obstacles, been thus far accomplished. He remarried a widow of his own caste, and having continued in the caste, has been enabled to marry his children to members of the same caste. This is considered to be a great triumph for the Hindu reform movement.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITEWORTH.)

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

IMPERATOR VS. ALIMKHA WALAD DUTKHA.

In this case the Government of Bombay applied for revision of the sentence and order, reduced and modified by Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the 30th July last, in an appeal preferred by the accused against his conviction and the sentence passed upon him by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, First Class Magistrate, on the 8th June last, under section 9c of Act. 1 of 1878. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. Crofton in his finding, were that the opium staff along the Jabulpur-Bhosawal line had been warned to look out for Pathan smugglers and on the accused, a Pathan, alighting at the Niubhora station from the Jabalpur train at 7 a.m, on the 7th June last, a search was made of his baggage. He had with him an ordinary large-sized Kerosine oil tin, wrapped up in a blanket. When opened, the tin was found to contain 2lbs., 5 tolas of contraband Malwa opium and the opium was covered with a slab of assafœtida, apparently to drown the smell. The accused tried at first to run away when he saw his kit was to be searched, and on being caught, he drew out and flourished a long knife. He was secured and his person searched, when a pair of loaded pistols, with powder, caps, and bullets were found in his belt. He had a railway ticket from Khandwa to Nimbhora, and it seemed probable that he landed at a wayside station to avoid being searched at Bhusawal. No other smugglers got down from this train. Accused had no license for the transport of opium. His capture was a smart piece of work, especially as he appeared a desperate character. He was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused gave his home as Bitanda near Lahore, and said he came from Ratlam via Indore and Khandwa. Beyond this there was no indication of where the opium came from, or where it was going. Mr. Crofton ordered the opium to be confiscated, and a reward of Rs. 150 to be paid to the detectors.

In disposing of an appeal from the above conviction and sentence, Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, said the prisoner urged that he had not committed the offence, and that the evidence was got up. Mr. Tyebjee saw no reason to doubt that the accused was found in possession of a large quantity of opium, much beyond the amount permissible without having a license under the law. The conviction was accordingly affirmed. Even after due consideration of the quantity found in possession of the accused, and his conduct when detected, Mr. Tyebji thought a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment was adequate: the more so as he had been convicted and sentenced separately for possession of arms. The term of imprisonment was reduced to four months, and the fine to Rs. 100, or in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 50 out of the fine and the value of the opium seized, Rs. 231, to be placed at the disposal of the head of the Opium Department for distribution among the officers concerned in the seizure.

In appeal to the High Court, the Government pleader urged that the reduced sentence was inadequate, and the reasons given for its reduction were bad in law; and that the lower appellate court erred in taking into consideration in the present case the fact of the accused's conviction for a distinct offence under the Arms Act. Having regard to the quantity of opium found, and the fact that the accused belonged to a dangerous class of smugglers engaged in an extensive trade, the lower appellate court ought not to have interfered with the sentence. That court in reducing the amount of the fine, omitted to notice the value of the opium seized. The interference with the magistrate's order as to the reward to the detectors was ultra vires and illegal.

Their lordships on a consideration of the circumstances, set aside the alteration of the sentence and order made by Mr. Tyebji in appeal, and restored the sentence passed upon him by the first class magistrate, Mr. Crofton, as well as the order regarding reward.

THE ARTS EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see it announced in to-day's papers that the Bombay Art Society do not intend to grant complimentary cards of admission to exhibitors at their forthcoming exhibition. This is a departure from the usual practice of years, and if the Committee decided to bring such a rule into force they should have made the announcement before the public had sent in their exhibits. If this had been done, I know, that a number of exhibitors would not have contributed their pictures for exhibition. Of course, the wealthier class, to which most of the contributors belong, can well-afford to pay as they do at the Simla Exhibition, but what about the poor artists and others who have been denied their privilege of free admission?—Yours, &c.,

9-3-1901 FAIR PLAY.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

(Concluded from page 4.

Transvaal led to the six furlong post, with Daisy Belle, Lady Newbrook, Muswood and Hakim close together. As the horses neared the end Yildiz drew up, and Hakim came on in advance of Lady Newbrook and won by a length. Yildiz beat the former by a neck, and Muswood who ran very wide and swerved on to the tan finished fourth. Time—2 min 22 secs.

"The Mixed Plate." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for all Ponies 14 hands and under old, and 14-1 and under new, measurement. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's Beccles, 8st. 11lbs., ... Penton 1
Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s ..... C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. R. J. Hunter's Beryl, 8st. 11lbs., ... Rooke 3
Mr. H. Vishram's Nautilus, 8st. 11b., ... Heerco 0
Mr. Cross' Nada, 8st. 10lbs., ... Williams 0
Mr. J. B.'s Sweet Marie II., 8st. 6lbs., ... Mukinda 0
Mr. R. J. Hunter's Fancy, 8st. 5lbs., ... Robertson 0
Mr. Nazar Beg's Investment, 6st. 10lbs., ... Native 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Banas, 3 to 1 Beccles, 4 to 1 Nada, 10 to 1 others.

Becoles delayed the start, but with Beryl led to the bend with Banas in close attendance. Beccles coming on won easily by three-quarters of a length; half a length behind Banas was Beryl. Time—1 min. 18 4-5 secs.

"A Welter Plate." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 10st. 4lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 7lbs. G. R.s. Professionals 5lbs. extra. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Saif's Shailboob, 9st. 6lbs., ... Soda 1
Aga S. Shah's Greyleg, 10st. 2lbs., C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. A. R. Amer's Sweet William, 9st. 10lbs., ... Native 3
Captain A. C. Robert's Baronet, 10st. 4lbs., ... Capt. Moore 0
Mr. Lyndon's Phobos, 10st. 4lbs., ... Nama 0
Mr. Thomas' Kitwa, 10st. 2lbs., ... Penton 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Never Mind, 9st. 13lbs., ... Heerco 0
Mr. B.'s Nubia, 6st., ... Owner 0
Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas' Feeroze, 9st 6lbs ..... Oomer Khan 0

Betting: Evens Greyleg, 5 to 2 Feeroze, 3 to 1 Never Mind, 7 to 1 Kilwa, 20 to 1 others.

The race was run in semi-darkness, and was won by Shailboob, who beat Greyleg by three-quarters of a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 38 4-5 secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sobraon, Captain H. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 22nd February arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ainslie 2nd Lieut C M
Arbuthnot Mr J H
Bedford Mrs and child
Baird Miss
Blumenthal 2nd Lieut A J
Broadbent 2nd Lieut J T
Barker 2nd Lieut C B
Biggs 2nd Lieut J M
Barrett 2nd Lieut P J
Bell Mr
Chy Sub-Condr Mrs and infnt
Davidson Mrs and infant
Dinwoodie Miss J
Dewar Mr D
Edwards M J R
Elliot 2nd Lieut H T
Field 2nd Lieut C F
Hemming Mr
Hilton Miss
Haslin Miss E
Hill 2nd Lieut
Hughes Lieut
Ivens Miss
Keene Mr P E
Kennion Miss
Liversay Mrs and 2 children
Lainson Capt A J
McAfee Miss
Murray W Col and Mrs and Miss
Neill Dr C Mrs and 2 infants
Nichol Capt W D
Nash 2nd Lieut J
Osborne Lieut H P
Porter Mrs
Prendergast Mr J
Pollen Dr J
Roberts 2nd Lieut C W P
Sowers Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Syers 2nd Lieut
Salvin 2nd Lieut W C J
Slay Sub-Condr Mrs 2 children and infant
Turner 2nd Lieut H W
Yates Miss

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI—Cooper Mr H W.

FROM LONDON TO HONGKONG—Shankland Mr.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abbott Mrs
Aga Khan H H
Babington Mr C de
Byramjee Mr D
Clarke Mr E E
Dankerley Mr and Mrs
Elkin Mr W
Fulton Hon. Justice and Miss
Fisher Mr and Mrs
Finlay Mr J F
Finlay Miss
Fletcher Mr F E
Jackson Mr W S
Mullaby Mr and Mrs J J
Muller, Prof O V and infant
Massy Mrs
Nimra Mr and Mrs child and infant
Parsons Mrs and Miss
Pickard Capt F
Shuttleworth Mr E H
Tyrell Mrs
Vacha Mrs 2 Misses Master and Inft
Watson Mr J P

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI,

Brookes Mrs J R and infant
Barry Miss
Black Mr John
Richards Mr H R and Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE—Meikle M and Miss.

FROM MARSEILLES TO AUCKLAND—Hardy Dr.

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong Capt W E A
Chetwynd Mr Gay
Kondo Mr
Kawada Mr
Phillip Mr W W

FROM PORT SAID.

Bodding Rev P O
Goulichambaroff Mr

FROM PORT SAID TO SHANGHAI—Watt Mr A K.

FROM PORT SAID TO SYDNEY.

Soathea and Nickolls Misses Tidswell Dr

FROM ISMAILIA TO HONGKONG—Share Mr G W.

FROM ADEN.

Jenkins Mr A. K
Johnstone Mr A
Strand Mr L

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	18	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	75	35	78
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	28	10	32
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	61	37	94
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	37	16	22
G Mahim and Worlee	25	15	24
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	28
Total	241	152	347
Same date last year	142	115	4

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donori	17	21	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	62	36	68
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	30	20	41
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	32	72
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	15	23
G Mahim and Worlee	11	13	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	36
Total	164	161	320
Total plague deaths to date	83,583	73,685	
Same date last year	102	91	379

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—FEB. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J Walker B Cov
Mr H A Hindmarsh B
Mr E W Dover B
Mr W Lys M Cov
Mr A A G Malet M
Lieut-Col. R Gartside-Tipping
Lieut-Col W A Simmonds
Lieut-Col J W Parker
Capt R G F Bond
Capt H A P White

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H Bonham-Carter B 12 mo furl
Mr J J D La Touche C S I Bo Cov furl to Oct 31 1901
Mr P M Madge B 7 days' furl
Mr W Ogden B 6 mo M C
Mr E Phillips B 3 mo and 3 days' furl
Mr A MacLean B 6 mo M C
Mr J A O'Maley B furl to Sept 30 1901
Major W C H Mackintosh M C
Mr F E F Keatch M 6 mo
133 days
Capt T H Henderson 2 days
Capt W E Lloyd 1 mo
Capt B Tyrdell 4 mo
Capt J W Drever 6 mo
Lieut J J Land 2 mo
Lieut H Macdonald 4 mo
Engineer T H Avery 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt R S Muter B
Mr L W King C S I B Cov
Mr G L M Eales B Cov
Mr P M Madge B
Lieut-Col A F Dobson I M S
Mr A L Vifliart M Cov
Major J S Ashby Bo
Major W A Cockery I M S Bo
Lieut-Col R A Cole
Capt R G F Bond
Capt A J Vanrenen
Capt H D Amesbury
Capt R F R Formby
Lieut R S Phillips
Lieut H G L Corbett
Lieut A C Gabbett

IN THE FIELD WITH THE BOERS.

A FRENCH COMBATANT'S IMPRESSIONS.

BOOKS of the khaki type have now become so numerous that the satiated reader of war literature may be tempted from very weariness to abandon what seems like a hopeless struggle to keep pace with it. But if, despite the fact that the South African campaign has been and still is a very grim and serious business for all concerned in it, there are any who desire to be genuinely entertained and instructed, let them not neglect a small volume entitled "Ten Months in the Field with the Boers," which has just been published by Mr. W. Heinemann. The author describes himself as "an ex-Lieutenant of General de Villebois-Mareuil," the French officer who was killed at Boshof in the fight between Lord Methuen's force and the so-called "Foreign Legion." As might have been expected, our ex-Lieutenant is not animated by an ardent affection for the British cause, and it is not therefore very surprising that his reading of the facts of history should be somewhat lacking in that strict adherence to the truth which we have a right to look for even from an Anglophobe Frenchman. We find, however, that his story of the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the war is bolstered up with arguments and false assertions such as our own pro-Boer protagonists have long made us familiar with. For example, he speaks of the "absolute independence" of the Transvaal as having been recognised by the London Convention of 1884, quite oblivious, and perhaps ignorant, of the clause in that convention which reserved the right of the British Government to control the foreign relations of the South African Republic. But we need not pursue the threadbare arguments of that controversy; it is when we come to the author's account of the earlier phases of the war that we find him most grotesquely inaccurate. Writing of the operations in Natal during the closing months of 1899, he attributes to Lord Kitchener the decision to send out the 200,000 men whom he thought necessary for the work in hand! This was two months at least before Lord Kitchener had the remotest idea that he would ever act as Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts at the seat of war. Again, our ex-Lieutenant has a notion that Lord Methuen at Belmont was "repulsed with heavy loss." At Magersfontein he asserts that "more than a thousand (British) dead strewed the battlefield." He probably means that there were over a thousand British casualties, but that is not what he says.

WAS JOUBERT A TRAITOR?

These errors of fact notwithstanding, Villebois Mareuil's ex-lieutenant certainly endeavours to deal justly by his companions in arms—the worthy burghers of the aggressive and ambitious Boer Republics. No doubt, like the rest of that heterogeneous group of foreign adventurers who fought against us, he was animated by a burning zeal on behalf of the "noble cause I am on my way to uphold." But as he does not fail to point out, it is not long before the inevitable disillusionment comes. Our author is consistent enough to refrain from expressing any doubt as to the "absolute justice" of the Dutch cause. His opinion of his "Brother Boer" as a man and as a soldier is, however, particularly frank. He imputes cowardice and treachery to the men, and to the Boer generals an absolute lack of military genius, while Joubert he stigmatises as a traitor who so far from being worthy of the high office he held as Commandant-General, met with a just retribution in the ignominious death by poison from which the author insinuates he succumbed. This is how he writes of the late Boer leader:—

In March and on before the death of the Generalissimo, a terrible word had been spoken—treason! At any rate, his action was highly culpable, for if the struggle seems hopeless now, there was a time when he might have turned it into victory, and made it another Majuba Hill campaign. We know that Joubert's ignorance was almost incredible, that he could not even use a map, and that he stubbornly refused to learn. His attitude at the time of Warren's retreat and in certain other circumstances, no doubt gave colour to the rumours of poisoning which followed the General's sudden death in March. It is conceivable that some burgher, carried away by patriotic zeal, did not hesitate to commit a crime that the supreme command might pass into more faithful or bolder hands.

Later on, when I was a prisoner in the English camp, I said one day in jest to a young sub-lieutenant:—

"You lost one of your best generals in March."

"Who do you mean?"

"Joubert."

Seeing his air of surprise and annoyance, a superior officer who was present said, with a smile:—

"

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—HORNIMAN—February 12, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Capt R H Morgan, Royal Marine Light Infy, to Sarah Muriel, daughter of W Horniman, paymaster-in-chief, Royal Navy.
REYNOLDS-INGLIS—February 14, at St Philip's, Kensington, W M Reynolds, son of the late Major Reynolds, Sind Horse, to Amy Marianne, daughter of the late A Inglis.

DEATHS.

GILBERT-COOPER—February 18, E M Gilbert-Cooper Major General late Bombay Staff Corps, in his 73rd year.
MAUNSELL—February 10, at 4 Elvaston Road, West Hampstead, Catherine, daughter of the late Major Maunsell, of Calcutta, aged 54.
WOOD—February 23, at Allahabad, Harold Campbell, infant son of Captain and Mrs Cyril E Wood.
YOUNG—February 10, at 4 Heene Parade, Worthing; Stamford Sheridan Young, eldest son of the late General Francis Young, Madras Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLE—March 6, at Athiur Lodge, Yercaud, the wife of A A Cole, Canvery Peak Estate, Shevaroy Hills, of a daughter.
HYND—March 7, at 13, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of David Hynd, of a son.
WOOD—February 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Cyril E Wood, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—WAY—March 7, at Sultanpur, Oudh, by the Rev A E Bowlby, C M S, Alexander Coull Walker, I C S, eldest son of Major-General A Walker, C S I, R A, former Director-General of Ordnance in India, to Violet, third daughter of Dr F W Way, South-sea, England.

DEATH.

MATTHEWS—March 2, at Amritsar, Henry Edward Matthews, Punjab Police.
WOOD—February 23, at Allahabad, Harold Campbell, infant son of Captain and Mrs Cyril E Wood.

KEMP'S LIST.
HERE ARE
TWO POINTS
FOR YOU.

POINT No. 1.
Consider your health when you want Medicine and buy only the purest and best.
POINT No. 2.
Consider your finances and buy the best because it is the cheapest—an inferior Medicine is dear at any price, and often leads to disappointment.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tolosa, 2,098 tons, Captain F D Seaborne, cleared on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain L Labutt, cleared on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 3,314 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Zanzibar, 23rd February, with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE s s Crescent, 904 tons, Captain T A Galley, which proceeded to sea on Friday morning bound for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, put back in the evening, owing to an accident to her machinery.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2,591 tons, Captain H B C Penmore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 22nd February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Dowie, Mr R Cope, Mr F Smith, Mr P Keenan and 70 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss E Johnstone, Mr Clayton, Mrs W Ross, Jaffer Seth, Mrs Lonz, Mr Cooper, Mrs Tyrell, Mrs Brooke and infant, Miss Barry, Mr and Mrs Richardson and 55 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 761 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 7th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Leslie, Major Pocock, Colonel and Mrs Mein, Mrs Bush and 2 infants, Mrs Fraser, Mrs Cobbold, Miss Piggott, Miss Marsh, Mrs Strange and child, Dr Hallam, Mrs Crosthwaite, Asst Surg Beale, 1 Sergt and 21 men of Suffolk Regt, 1 non-commissioned officer and 11 men of R J Hly and 61 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Vadala s	Boon	Zanzibar, Feb 23
	Crescent s	Galley	Put back
9	Sobraon s	Wismer	London, Feb 14
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb 7
10	India s	Pioumer	Mauritius, Feb 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kola s	Tice	Karachi
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	Henry Bolckow s	Labott	Persian Gulf
	Patna s	Watkeys	Calcutta, &c
	Tolosa s	Seaborne	Karachi
10	Crescent s	Galley	Calcutta

The steamer Vadala, enterd for loading on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—100 cwt coir yarn Mooljee Haridas; 100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.
Stanley Hall s—211 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool Bhowani Jhurbhum; 2,000 cwt cotton seed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Drachenfels s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 4,938 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 2,0 bales hemp Gordhundas Nathoo.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—203 cwt myrabolams Hugo Schiver and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—9,900 cwt linseed and 1,080 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri; 6,075 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Trocos s—200 cwt old gun metal G Parbhoodas and Co: 500 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.
D Balduino s—1,002 cwt linseed A Blaschcek and Co; 550 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Hispania s—200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—410 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.
Maria Teresa s—75 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Sobraon s—23 cwt peacock feathers H Mahomed; 250 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 80 cwt jardine, 22 cwt angoor and 65 cwt kismiss M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist Talati and Co; 1 cwt sharkfins P F Talati: 50 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 759 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sobraon s—10 bales twist Talati and Co; 30 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.
Bormida s—1,600 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Sobraon s—512 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Sobraon s—200 bales cotton Vorkart Brothers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following Handicap allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday the 9th March:—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE FOR MR. W. G. BINGHAM'S CUP.

Name of Boats.	H'cap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
			H M S	H M S
2 Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Stovell	5 30 33	2 30 33
2 Turquoise	10	Mr F Tebbs	5 31 12	2 21 12
2 Stella	15	Col H W Boyd IMS	5 35 38	2 20 38
2 Chita	15	Mr E Comber	5 43 50	2 28 50
1 Mannikin	52	Officers, R A	5 46 15	2 24 15
2 Melody	20	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 47 24	2 27 24
1 Pixie	59	Mr E R Smetham	5 48 53	2 19 53
2 Nanta	20	Mr G T W Oliver	5 55 38	2 35 38
1 Isca	36	Mr James P Chrystal	6 27 47	3 21 47
1 Dart	66	Mr C E Swetenham	Not timed,	
Sapphire	10	Mr E S Luard	Gave up,	

1 started at 2-30 p.m. 2 started at 3 p.m.

Wind—W by N fresh to moderate.
Course No. 4, 14·8 miles—Cup won by Pixie; 2nd prize won by Stella; 3rd prize won by Turquoise.
Entrance fee saved by Mannikin.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Name of Boats.	Lgth Al. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected time.
			H M S	H M S
HMS Magdala's Cutter	28' 6	Mr D O Keefe	4 49 12	1 23 12
P&O s s Persia's Cutter	29' Scr	Mr W B Palmer	4 57 36	1 42 36
R I M Dockyard Cutter	26' 3	Mr A Mitchell	5 8 42	1 50 42

Course No. 1, 7·1 miles—1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.
		H M S
Mez	Mr W Murray	5 1 25
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 3 29
Cintha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 4 9
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 5 43
Midget	Officers, R A	Did not start.

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Mez and 2nd prize won by Titmouse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.
2. There will be Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College at 8-15 p.m. this (Monday) evening.
3. The following is a General Order, Military Department, dated Fort William the 15th February 1901.
No. 138 Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Capt Daniel Joseph Sharp to be Honorary Major; Captain James Lenek to be Honorary Major; Lieut Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson to be Captain vice Smith deceased; Lieut Frederick John Parrott, to be Captain, vice English transferred to the Supernumerary List; Thomas Stephenson, Gent. to be Second Lieut vice Greaves promoted.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut S E Greaves from the 8th March to 8th May 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-quarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1901.

EXPANSION OF TRADE IN CHINA.

MR. T. H. WHITEHEAD, the "Commercial King of Hongkong," has devoted some of his leisure in England to an attempt to educate people on the subject of China, and the market it offers for British produce. His experiences resemble those of the people who go home from this country, inasmuch as they have taught him how little people there know of, or care for, any thing beyond their own sea-girt boundaries. During six months' sojourn in England and Scotland, circumstances brought him into contact with a large number of people, he says, and speaking generally he found that popular knowledge in Great Britain as to the immense issues at stake in China is of the most elementary kind. That being so, the apathy of the people is inevitable. Mr. Whitehead sought to remove both ignorance and apathy. Hence he appealed to the China League, the Chambers of Commerce and other public institutions throughout the United Kingdom, to lend their cordial co-operation and active support to an educational movement which shall create a sound public opinion. There is practically no public opinion at home regarding extension of the British commercial interests in the Far East. "Consequently," says Mr. Whitehead, "successive Governments have not for a long period followed any decided line of action. Their policy has been one of waiting on events and if this is allowed to go on, it may ultimately lead to graver complications or the sacrifice of our interests in that part of the world." All this has been said before, and in almost the same words, until it has become to be regarded by the average Britisher as the cry of "wolf" was in the fable. But the wolf will come. Of that we may be assured, and if the shepherds do not wake up, they will find their flocks devoured. To avoid this is the object of the agitation Mr. Whitehead seeks to set afoot. His first step was to read a paper—an exhaustive as well as an able paper—before the incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool the other day, wherein he urged that every nerve should be strained to safeguard old markets, develop new ones, and so far as China is concerned to open up to steam navigation her inland water-ways, effect a working agreement between Russia and Great Britain, co-operation with America, Germany and Japan, but above all the repair of the flaws in our industrial armour at home and the appointment of vigilant agents of the Empire who will uphold our interests unflinchingly in this pre-eminently business age.

Mr. Whitehead's paper was an essentially practical one. He gave facts and figures as to the foreign trade with China, described China's resources in men and materials, discussed the means of increasing China's revenue, international competition, political and commercial activity, Chinese integrity and honour, and a score of other phases of the question beside, which will make the reprint of his paper an excellent text-book for those who wish to study fully China and the Chinese. Two questions of those he discussed are of foremost importance—those concerning competition and the possibilities of expression. As to the former Mr. Whitehead showed how scientific rivalry organised on the most thorough business principles, especially American and German, waxing fiercer and fiercer everywhere, is directed as energetically to China as to any other part of the world, and the earnest efforts of those two countries have gained enormous ground, achieved astonishing progress, forged ahead with giant strides and out-distanced Great Britain in several directions. Elsewhere they have broken down prices and, protected by tariffs and aided by bounties, they are able to defy our competition. Yet in China, as elsewhere, British capitalists and manufacturers with their immense and realised wealth, have been content to rest serenely on their oars and to trust in prestige gained in by-gone years before anything in the nature of scientific and thorough competition existed. And here Mr. Whitehead took the opportunity to address a few remarks destined to travel beyond the limits of the chamber—words specially intended for the working classes, whom he told them that the efforts of manufacturers or merchants had been impeded by labour strikes, trades unions, shorter labour hours and limitations of output. These, little matters added to protective tariffs, make a formidable handicap to British trade. There is no longer any disputing the fact that the reason why the Americans and Germans are getting ahead of us, is because there is no proper understanding and sympathy in England between the master and his men.

No matter what has been said to the contrary, there is no hope for any development of British trade in Manchuria. The management of the Eastern Chinese Railway through Manchuria, connecting with the Siberian trunk line will be Russian. The Company possesses the power to levy rates at its discretion, so that sooner or later the door may be effectively closed against the trade of the other Powers which are already admitted under the "favoured nation clause." For, despite recent assurances, Russia is not likely to fulfil her promise to clear out of Manchuria with any greater despatch than we are to evacuate Egypt. But there is room for us elsewhere in China if we choose to occupy it. The Chinese, Mr. Whitehead avers, are a truly virile race, more industrious, and on the average more intelligent than the people of India, and a long way in advance of them in the desire for progress, comfort, material civilisation and a knowledge of the English language. Everything is in our favour if we do not hesitate too long. What is wanted as a preliminary measure is the opening up of the vast inland water-ways to steam navigation, and thus the vast markets to trade which would not only benefit the Chinese people, but the whole world. Impracticable rules stand in the way at present, and as the Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce said last April when it was given out with great eclat by Lord Curzon in the House of Commons, that China had granted the right of navigation of the inland waters to foreign vessels, it was little imagined that this concession would be turned into a farce by the interpretation placed upon the regulations by the Imperial Chinese Customs, but this unfortunately is the case. Fiscal reform secured, Chinese foreign trade would expand by leaps and bounds. The time has therefore come, Mr. Whitehead argues, for master and workman to sink their differences and co-operate so as to meet the scientific competition now confronting them, to assist in the introduction of fiscal reform. On several occasions Viceroys and leading Chinese merchants have expressed to him disappointment that their Government receives so little sympathetic advice from the British authorities. The Chinese would welcome British guidance, for a vast number of them are more favourably disposed to the British than to any other foreign Power. Statesmen, Viceroys, and many of the prominent men in China know full well what the British have accomplished in India, in Burma, and in the Malay States, and that wherever the Union Jack has been hoisted, all nationalities are welcome to enter and trade on equal terms. If we help China in her efforts for internal reform, we shall ensure the opening up of new markets and a great expansion of trade.

WAGES IN INDIA. As in other countries, the price of labour has a tendency to increase. The wages for skilled and unskilled labour is high generally, and in many big towns first-class artisans are paid at about the same equivalent as artisans in many continental towns. Wages are highest all round in Burma, the payment for agricultural labourers and syces being greatly in excess to the rate prevailing elsewhere. Labour is probably cheapest in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where ordinary labourers receive about Rs. 3-8 per month and masons, carpenters and blacksmiths from Rs 7 to Rs. 15. The rates in Bengal are very low in parts, especially for agricultural workmen, but usually skilled men can obtain employment at a remunerative wage varying to the extent of Rs. 20 according to capacity. In three districts, however, artisans are not so well off, and there has also been a corresponding decrease in pay for other men. In Rajputana wages remain unaltered, and the rates for labourers in the Punjab have only slightly altered. In Sind and Baluchistan pay is good, and in Shikarpur there has been a rise all round. Six months ago carpenters could be engaged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 whereas now they can get Rs. 30 and upwards. In Bombay Presidency the rates are not high, except in Bombay City, where wages have a constant tendency to rise. In the Deccan the market for skilled workmen is not quite so brisk, except in Poona, where, like all towns in which numbers of Europeans live, labour is dearer and living expenses generally have become heavier. In Central Provinces wages have gone up in comparison with the last six months of 1899, but this may be accounted for owing to the changed conditions: twelve months ago there was severe famine, whereas now there is every probability of reaping excellent crops. In Berar the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers have risen, but they are stationary in Madras, and Mysore. In connection with the latter, the most remarkable feature is the lack of agricultural labourers in Bangalore, where they can earn Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, while the pay of artisans is only Rs. 15 to Rs. 22.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES. THE Filipinos are as determined as ever to fight for their independence. In a recent proclamation they strongly express their intention to continue the struggle which has gone on now for two years, until the independance of the Islands is recognised Regarding the latest American proclamation the Filipino leaders declare that it "tends to lead to the complete extermination" of their race. The energetic measures put in force, they say," have no other object than that of imprisoning numberless rich and poor, to reduce the latter to misery and to do away with the former by deportation." Though the pillage of private houses by the American soldiery goes on and the newspapers are silenced, though arrests are frequent, the Filipinos are but the more determined to resist. Unconditional surrender they will not consider. The cost of the struggle to America is enormous, the loss of life is heavy, anarchy reigns in the Islands and trade is paralysed. There is reason to think, however, that the United States are about to adopt a new policy in regard to the Philippines. An influential New York paper recently stated that President McKinley had finally become convinced of the impossibility of conquering the Islands and had decided upon a radical change of policy. The statement was further made that the Administration had become convinced that a "magnanimous" granting of self-government to the natives with the maintenance of an American protectorate over Luzon would meet the requirements of national prestige. The Filipinos, though they stoutly declare their intention to fight to the bitter end rather than surrender without conditions, are prepared to make concessions. Independence, however, they reiterate, must be the basis of negotiations, though it does not appear that they are unwilling to accept a modified independence. If the statements of the New York paper be correct and the United States Government are preparing to grant autonomy to the Islands, there should be little difficulty in coming to terms with the insurgents and putting an end to a conflict which has not been to the liking of the American people.

THE TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTION. MR. BALFOUR is to be congratulated on having induced the House of Commons to deal with systematic obstruction with a strong hand. From the home papers it appears that the rowdyism which led to the intervention of the police last week was deliberately planned long before it took place, and from the opening of the debate on the reply to the Address until the scene of Wednesday evening the Nationalists had blocked the road. On the 19th ultimo obstructive tactics were begun, when Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, the member for West Kerry, commenced to address the House in the Celtic tongue. This, of course, could not be allowed; nor was it ever seriously supposed that it could. It was but an item in the destructive programme which the Irish members had prepared. Mr. T. W. Russell placed on the paper an amendment expressing regret that the Speech contained no reference to "the grievous condition of affairs now existing in Ireland owing to the administration of the land laws in that country and to the land system there prevailing," and further, representing to the King "the urgent necessity which exists for legislation that will secure the establishment of a complete system of occupying ownership of the land in Ireland." The Nationalist amendment in the name of Mr. John Redmond ran as follows:—"That the administration of the Irish Land Acts is not satisfactory to any class of His Majesty's subjects, and that the only permanent solution of the Irish land question must be found in a measure providing for the immediate creation of an occupying proprietary by the establishment of a system of compulsory sale and purchase." Some of the many amendments by which the Irish Members had given notice may have disappeared since the vigorous action taken by Mr. Balfour, but it is evident we may expect very active Irish Nationalist operations during the Session. So far as they safely may they will contrive to impede progress.

A PRESS Note to hand on Saturday says:—Last year the Government of India authorised the Government of Bombay to pass free of customs duty articles imported into India for free distribution to famine-stricken people. The railway authorities were also asked to permit food-stuffs and clothing material consigned for the same purpose by Messrs. Morgan and Scott of London to be carried rail free from Bombay to destination. In view of the continuance of distress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, orders have been issued extending these concessions to the end of September 1901.

THERE are to be held two meetings of the Corporation to-day, one, an urgency meeting, at 10-30 a.m. to consider a letter from the Commissioner regarding the Tramway and Electric Light and Power Concession, and another the ordinary monthly meeting for March at the customary hour, 3 p.m., to consider the ordinary business as advertised.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe by the P. & O. Company's steamship Sobraon, were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton: Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs and Professor O. V. Muller.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, who returned from leave on Saturday, has resumed charge of his office as a judge of the High Court.

THE Flagship Highflyer, Captain T. E. Brock, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with Rear Admiral D. H. Bosanquet on board. She is expected to return to Bombay on the 27th instant and leaves again for Colombo on the 30th to meet H. R. H. the Duke of York.

THE transport Dilwara is due to arrive at Bombay from England with draft on the 1st April and will sail for England on the 10th April with invalids and other details.

THE Infantry Polo Tournament will open at Meerut on March 15th.

THERE are eight Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery at present in India, but it is understood only six batteries of the new German guns will be sent out at present.

SOME interesting figures are given in the census returns regarding outlying parts of the empire. Thus the population of Zhob Valley is just under 100,000; Kurram Valley, 54,136; Manipur, 283,957.

THE famine returns for last week show 182,000 persons on the lists in British territory. There was a slight increase of 1,219 in Bombay. Gratuitous relief has been finally stopped in the Central Provinces. There are 16,900 persons under relief in Baroda, and 17,700 in Bombay Native States.

THE traffic returns of the East Indian Railway from January 1st, 1900, to February 23rd, show a decrease of just over eleven lakhs of rupees compared with the corresponding period of last year. Up to March 3rd the Indian Midland returns show a drop of 2,30,580 rupees; but the Great Indian Peninsula shows an increase of 19,30,483 rupees.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 2nd March, 1901, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 1,12,100, and for goods, &c., Rs. 2,59,500, other earnings, &c., Rs. 800, making altogether Rs. 3,72,400 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 272-13-2. During the corresponding week in 1900 receipts were Rs. 2,11,784-11-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 242-14-0.

THERE were 6,927 deaths from plague in India last week, of which nearly 4,000 occurred in the districts of Patna, Saran, Gaya, and Monghyr in Bengal. There were 1,223 in Bombay city and 810 in the Presidency; 405 in Calcutta, 233 in the North-West Provinces, in Benares and Ballia, 64 in Madras Presidency, and 45 in the Punjab. The total shows an increase of 600 over last week's deaths.

To its benefactions to the community in general the Allahabad Grass Farm has now added one which will appeal with peculiar force to the Hiberno-Indian, observes the "Pioneer." One of the graceful acts of the last days of the late Queen was the grant of permission to her Irish soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day. With an eye to the consequent demand in India, Captain Meagher imported seed and the shamrock now grows on Allahabad ground. The Farm, we understand, will be glad to comply with requisitions as far as the supply permits.

ONE of the most violent storms in recent years visited Allahabad on Thursday evening. There was a heavy downpour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, and a regular tornado lasting over an hour. Hundreds of trees in the station were either uprooted or broken off. The storm also visited places as far apart as Agra, Meerut, and Ghazipur. It is feared that much damage has been done to the poppy and other standing crops, particularly as we hear of heavy hail in some districts. A serious interruption occurred in the telegraphic communications in Upper India, owing to a break near Agra, which was doubtless due to the storm.

THE suspension of Mr. A. P. Pennell, Judge of Noakhali, at the instance of the Calcutta High Court, came about, it is understood, in the following way: Last week Mr. Pennell applied to the Bengal Government for casual leave for a few days, and in the usual course his application was referred to the High Court for an expression of the views of the judges. On receipt of their reply he was informed by telegraph that leave could not be given, as the High Court considered it should not be granted at present. On receipt of this telegram Mr. Pennell left Noakhali, and reached Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant. On the 3rd instant another reference was made by the Government to the High Court, and Mr. Pennell was afterwards informed it was not the wish of the Court that he should remain in Calcutta, and that in the opinion of the judges he should be ordered to return to his station immediately. He was then ordered formally to return to Noakhali forthwith. On the 4th instant, being still in Calcutta, he was ordered by the High Court to make over personally to the Officiating Registrar the entire records of the murder case which he had been trying. This order Mr. Pennell declined to obey, whereupon the High Court reported his behaviour to the local Government as amounting to gross insubordination and misconduct, and recommended that an order for his suspension should immediately issue. He was accordingly suspended on Monday evening, and still remains in Calcutta.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

RACING at Mahalaxmi on Saturday was of a very high order, and the entries were the largest on record for an extra meeting. The attendance was also good. The programme started with a mile hurdle race, and Helios added to his triumph of the previous Saturday by beating Waress by a short head. Waress fenced much better than before, and with more schooling she would pick up a race. Venus, belonging to the Australian importer, Mr. Hunter, took her jumps very cleverly, but the mare is hardly in her best condition. Farewell was regarded the best thing of the day, and he did not disappoint backers, who freely laid slight odds on his chance. Royal Prince ran prominently throughout the race, and Mr. S. A. Wahed's horses seem to be getting into form, as later in the day Advanee beat a field of eleven in the Flying Stakes. Oriental, carrying 9st. 6lbs., ran gamely, but he got a bad start and as usual Soda left his effort until too late. Nothing was going faster than Mr. Amer's horse at the finish, and properly piloted he would probably have won. Sur Jumal, a rather mean-looking pony, won the New Comers' Plate, starting at 20 to 1, and a similar price was offered about Shailboot's chance. He beat Grey Leg and seven others in the last race, and thus twice in the afternoon the bookmakers "skinned the lamb". Ailie was the favourite for the March Stakes, in which Spark had to concede him three pounds, a task many thought he could not successfully accomplish. He ran a grand race, and seems to improve at each appearance. Ailie would have been placed, but for Jakoo's riding of Orion, who crossed Ailie a few yards from the winning post. As a matter of fact, there are not many native jockeys who are competent to race, that is, if any regard is to be paid to the safety of those who can ride. After crossing Nama had to race Ailie, but she got a nasty kick on her foreleg. Hakum won the Mahim Stakes, for which the country-breds were fancied, but weight told its tale. Banas, a mare with a splendid Australian record, was supposed to be a certainty for the Mixed Plate, but Beccles, after buck-jumping at the post for ten minutes, ran away with the race. Penton had a good day, riding three winners, two seconds, and one third.

It would be a great convenience to the frequenters of the first enclosure if the Stewards would direct the gatekeepers not to allow sellers of sweetmeats, &c., to rush in from the second enclosure directly the numbers for the last race go up. People willing to leave to catch the train have to fight their way through, and on Saturday a lady received the contents of a basket on her hat and costume, which were quite ruined.

"The Stick Stakes." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

H H Aga Khan's Helios, 9st 7lbs.....Karim 1
Mr W Murray's Waress, 9st 2lbs.....Penton 2
Mr R Hunter's Venus, 11st 11lb.....Capt Moore 3
Mr G Hunter's Good Boy, 10st 9lbs.....Beasly 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Venus, Helios and Waress; 3 to 1 Good Boy.

Venus and Good Boy went off with the lead, but at the fourth jump Helios and Waress came up to the leaders. Venus came over the last hurdle first, but he was immediately caught by Helios and Waress, who ran an exciting finish, Helios winning by a short head; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min 58 secs.

"A Maiden Selling Plate." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 99 or over, 5lbs. Ponies measured since 31st March, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Finch's Farewell, 7st 5 lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr S A Wahed's Royal Prince, 7st 5lbs.....Omer Khan 2
Mr D M's Buktawar, 7st 8lbs.....Soda 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's Dictator, 8st 11b C B Mahomed 0
Mr Jackson's Lucky Boy, 7st 5lbs.....Kunia 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's Jupiter, 7st 4lbs.....Jakoo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Farewell, 3 to 1 Dictator, 4 to 1 Buktawar, 8 to 1 Royal Prince.

Farewell and Royal Prince made the running from Buktawar and Jupiter, and this order was never changed. Farewell won by a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min 8 secs.

"The New Comers' Plate." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1900. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once 5lbs, twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 900 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Syed Rashid's Sur Jamal, 7st. 7lbs.....Kunia 1
Messrs. J. P. and D. M.'s Jessoor, 9.t. 2lbs.....Penton 2
Aga Shah Rook Shah's Shah, 8st. 8lbs.....Nama 3
Mr. B.'s Budhoo, 8st 5lbs.....C. B. Mahomed 0
Mr. A. M. Amer's Silver Jubilee, 9st 2lbs.....Soda 0
Mr. Jackson's Courier, 8st. 8lbs.....Ambajee 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Cocab, 8st. 5lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Nonpareil, 7st. 10lbs.....Jakoo 0
Mr. Abdulla Tamimi's Saood, 7st. 4lbs.....Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Budhoo, 3 to 1 Shah and Jessoor, 10 to 20 to 1 the others.

Saood led to the bend ahead of Jessoor, Budhoo and Sur Jumal. The grey was the first in the straight, where Sur Jumal came through and won by a length. Shah made up ground at the end and was only a neck behind Jessoor; Budhoo was fourth. Time—1 min 8 3-5 secs.

"The March Stakes." Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEETING BETWEEN LORD KITCHENER AND THE BOER LEADERS.

LONDON, MAR. 9.

Lord Kitchener met General Botha and other Boer leaders at Middleburg on the 27th ultimo. The results are not known.

REPULSE OF GENERAL DELAREY.

General Delarey has been repulsed at Lichtenburg. General Collier was killed and our loss was sixteen killed and twenty wounded.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTHA.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The newspapers state that Lord Kitchener met Botha in the vicinity of Pretoria yesterday morning.

ENORMOUS HAULS BY GENERAL FRENCH.

General French reports a further enormous haul, including two guns, making a total of seven guns he has taken.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

General Bruce Hamilton has issued an order thanking the troops for repelling De Wet and urging them to fresh exertions before the enemy recovers.

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Brodrick introduced the Army Estimates.

The proposals contemplated are the ability to send three Army Corps abroad with a Cavalry Division altogether numbering 120,000 men and to have simultaneously a force at home adequate for the defence of the country. This will be divided into six Army Corps commanded by officers, certified fit to command in war, who will be entrusted with a large amount of authority now exercised in Pall-Mall. Three of these Army Corps will be composed entirely of Regulars, and the others will include sixty battalions of Volunteers and Militia.

Eight garrison battalions will be formed from Reservists and the substitution of Indian for British troops in the Colonies will make five more regiments available.

The Militia Reserve for the Army will be abolished and replaced by Reserves.

Fifty thousand for Militia Reserve, will be liable only for service at home, making the total Militia 150,000 men.

Two hundred 47 field guns have been ordered.

Mr. Brodrick believed that shortly the Yeomanry would be made the nucleus of an Imperial Yeomanry of 35,000 strong. He trusted the Colonies would maintain detachments with the same title.

Measures, he said, will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the Volunteers.

The net addition is 126,500 of all branches involving an expenditure under two millions.

THE PRESS ON MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY ESTIMATES.

The newspapers are unanimous in their praise of Mr. Brodrick's masterly statement in bringing forward the Army Estimates, and of the earnestness of his resolution to amend abuses. The chief points of criticism are the shrinkage of recruiting and no increase of the soldier's pay, the difficulty of excluding inefficient officers and of checking extravagance.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The United States note, identical with that of the Powers, declares that it deems it inexpedient for the Chinese to make any independent arrangement with any Foreign Power while the peace negotiations are progressing at Peking.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The French have notified to Count Waldersee that they will not participate in any further expeditions into the country unless compelled to do so.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

It is expected that the whole of the Manchurian Railway will be open for traffic at the end of May.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 8.

The B I S N Co's steamer Monora left this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 8.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES MARCH 10.

The P and O s.s. "Peninsular" which left on the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Marseilles to-day.

The Florio-Rubattio Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Broowsaggar.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-4
2 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow :—

I. QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONORABLE MEMBERS :—By the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

II. PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

III. BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY :—A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—Second Reading.

IV. NOTICES OF MOTION :—The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale will propose amendments in the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (No. I of 1901) as approved by the Select Committee.

The Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant will move for leave to withdraw Bill No. V of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.

The linseed crop in the North-West Provinces is expected to give an outturn of 85 per cent., and the rape seed crop an outturn of from 15 to 90 per cent. The winter rains have been unusually heavy, but have not caused much damage. The same cannot, however, be said in regard to the wheat crop which has developed rust as a result of the continued wet and cloudy weather. Until harvesting operations begin it is impossible to say what the extent of the injury is.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AT POONA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

Colonel Suart, R. H. A., Commanding Kirkee, presented Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to Subedar-Major Rupsingh of the Bombay Sappers and Color-Sergeant Walker of the same Corps. The Subedar-Major was given a Second Class Order of British India for services in the Malakand, Mohmand and Tirah Campaigns. Imperial Service Troops and the Sappers and Miners paraded on the occasion. Colonel Suart after pinning the medals on congratulated the recipients and wished them long life.

RAIN AT POONA.

A smart shower of rain fell at Poona this evening.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The statement that Colonel Barr, Resident of Hyderabad, is proceeding on leave is understood to be incorrect. There is no vacancy, therefore, in this Residency for Mr. Crawford to officiate in, as a contemporary alleges.

OBITUARY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Maharaja Sir Shumsher Jung, Prime Minister of Nepal, died at Khatmandu ; also Ruku-ud-Dowla Governor-General, Khorassan, at Meshed.

THE RAIPUR RAILWAY.

It is stated at Vizagapatam that the Raipur Railway is shortly to be constructed and that applications from the Madras and Bengal Railways and from the two syndicates for the work are before the Secretary of State.

MANDALAY AND MYSORE CENSUS RETURNS.

The Mandalay City reports a population of 182,498 being a decrease of 6,317 and Mysore City reports a total of 68,151, being a decrease of 5,897.

BENGAL CENSUS RETURNS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The Bengal Census total is 78,437,805 being an increase of 4·7 per cent. in British and 12·1 per cent. in Native territory. Behar alone returns a decreased population—namely by 0·8 per cent.

MILITARY NEWS.

The subject set by the United Service Institution of India for the Gold Medal competition for 1901, was "The practical training of British and native troops in India with reference to the lessons of the war in South Africa." Nine essays have been received.

"Truth" writes : "A bitter cry recently reached me from Aden respecting the time that Garrison Artillery are sometimes kept at that most undesirable of military stations. I am told that British Infantry are ordinarily kept there one year, and even native Infantry not more than two, but it seems to occasionally happen that gunners are kept there for much longer periods. I have one case before me in which an unfortunate man has been at Aden for something like four years, although he has made several applications for transfer, and has even offered to extend his time in order to get a move. There ought to be some clear rule on this point, for three years in garrison at Aden must be pretty nearly equivalent to three years penal servitude. Even the West battalion which was sent there for punishment was under orders to leave at Christmas after only fourteen months.

MR. PENNELL'S SUSPENSION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

It appears that Mr. A. P. Pennell, Sessions Judge of Noakhali, applied to the Government of Bengal for five days' casual leave from 1st to 5th instant, both days inclusive, the application being based on the ground that the 1st and 2nd instant were Census days, on both of which the District Courts were ordered to be closed, the 3rd instant was a Sunday, and the 5th instant a public holiday owing to the Dole Jatra festival. In case casual leave for five days could not be granted, Mr. Pennell applied for permission to leave his station during the three days his court would be closed, namely, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Several days elapsed without any reply coming to hand ; but, at the very last moment, he received two urgent telegrams stating that the five days' casual leave applied for could not be granted, but conveying no orders on the alternative request. As it was then impossible to obtain orders on the alternative application in time, Mr. Pennell reported, by registered letter, that, in anticipation of the three days' leave being granted, he was proceeding to Calcutta. It was pointed out in that letter that Noakhali being only a third-class telegraph station, it was only open during certain hours, and telegrams were often greatly delayed. It took, for instance, twelve hours for the urgent telegram from the High Court regarding the bailing of Mr. Reily to reach Noakhali. It was further stated in the letter that Mr. Pennell was bringing with him the record in the Noakhali murder case, which contained some very important documents, which Mr. Pennell was anxious to make over personally to the High Court. The record was being copied at Noakhali until the 28th ultimo, and was not made up when Mr. Pennell reached Calcutta on the 1st instant. The 2nd instant was spent in indexing the record and preparing it for presentation to the proper authority. On the 3rd instant Mr. Chapman called for the record, but Mr. Pennell declined to make it over to him, on the ground that it would have been highly irregular to do so, as that gentleman, at the time in question, held no official position in the High Court. Mr. Chapman then suggested that Mr. Pennell should make over the record to the Chief Justice, and this course Mr. Pennell decided to pursue, but the Chief Justice refused to see him or to receive the records. Late in the evening of the 3rd instant Mr. Pennell received a letter from the Government of Bengal ordering him to return to Noakhali at once, but, it is alleged, had he obeyed this order, he could not possibly have made over the records, which the High Court was anxious to obtain. Moreover, it was necessary to file certain affidavits in order to enable him to apply to the High Court for instructions. At 7-45 p. m. on the 4th instant, while in the United Service Club, Mr. Stevenson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, handed Mr. Pennell a letter, remarking that it contained orders for his suspension. Besides suspending him, the letter ordered Mr. Pennell to return to Noakhali at once. This latter injunction Mr. Pennell declined to follow, on the ground that, being under suspension, he would be without place and without authority at Noakhali, whereas, in Calcutta, he would be in a position to obtain advice and file affidavits necessary for his defence. Moreover, no charge had been framed against him. In this connection it is remarked by Mr. Pennell's friends that Mr. Reily, who is also under suspension, is allowed to remain in Calcutta, and it is also pointed out that while prominence is given to Mr. Pennell's suspension in the "Calcutta Gazette" no mention is made of Mr. Reily's suspension. The High Court having opened on Wednesday, after the Dole Jatra festival, Mr. Pennell proceeded to the office of Mr. Sheepshanks, the Registrar, and handed over the records, obtaining a receipt for the same. The news quickly spread that Mr. Pennell was in Court, and a large crowd assembled in the corridors and respectfully salaamed him as he passed by, a large percentage of the gathering following him downstairs and into the street.

THE B. V. A. CAMP.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery closed their week's camp on Saturday evening. The Camp has been well attended and excellent work has been done. On Saturday evening the men were inspected by Colonel Riddell. The parade was the strongest the corps has ever had and the inspecting officer expressed himself satisfied with the appearance and training of the men. Long service medals were presented to Sergeant-Major Chart, Gunner Burdett and Gunner Palmer. In the evening, after dinner, a most enjoyable smoking concert was held.

RIVAL RELIGIOUS FACTIONS IN BOMBAY.

MURDEROUS ATTACK BY FANATICS.

TWO MEN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to H. H. the Aga Khan, on his arrival on Saturday morning from Europe was tragically marred by a murderous attack which three of his followers made upon members of a sect who have seceded from the main body of Khoja Mahomedans, who acknowledge His Highness as their head. So far as can be ascertained the attack was entirely unprovoked by the victims, and appears to have been premeditated by the assailants who were incensed against the members of the dissenting body, and whose fanatical enthusiasm had been worked up by the return of their leader. The full explanation of the matter appears to be that immediately after Aga Khan's departure for Europe, eight months ago, a party who style themselves Ashna Ashri Khojas and are headed by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, left the main body of the sect. They built a new mosque in Palla Lane, near Samuel Street, which is in the heart of Khoja Moholla, and its management was vested in twenty-five trustees. The four men who were savagely assailed on Saturday morning were members of the managing body of the new mosque, which was opened about two months ago. The seceders had publicly announced their action in the papers, the last of such announcements appearing in the vernacular papers of Saturday morning, the advertisement being no doubt intentionally timed with the arrival of Aga Khan. His Highness was received with great enthusiasm at the Apollo Bunder by a large gathering of his followers. After he had driven to his residence the three fanatics appear to have proceeded to the crowded quarter in which the Khojas live with the deliberate intention of slaughtering any leaders of the opposite faction who came in their way. Their names are Coorji Rajan, Noormahomed Alibhoy, and Goolam Ali Mahomed. They were each armed with large jack knives and each had also a smaller knife, and with these weapons they accomplished their purpose. One man was murdered and three others were so cruelly wounded that they were not expected to live more than a few hours. The victims, who were entirely defenceless and attacked without warning, were hacked with fiendish cruelty. The atrocity took place about half-past ten in the forenoon, the scene of the occurrence being in a locality where there is a net work of narrow streets all running at right angles to each other and forming squares around blocks of buildings. Off the main streets of the squares run other narrow by-ways, and it was in one of these that the first man was struck down and killed. Heerji Allarakhia had been to the mosque and was returning to his house, when he was suddenly attacked at the corner of the lane leading to his dwelling. At this point there are a couple of sharp turnings, giving ample hiding for anybody contemplating such a deed, and it is probable that as he turned the angle to reach the door of his house he was sprung upon and done to death. He was horribly slashed with the knives about the head and body ; his abdomen was cut up, and he expired in a few moments. Two of the three concerned in the murder next attacked Laiji Sajan, and directly afterwards one of them stabbed Kassam Nanji Miani. Both were conveyed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, where their condition was found to be so serious that the House Surgeon, Dr. Lafoad, sent for Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who took their depositions. The fourth man attacked was Abdula Lalji. He was seated at his "pehdi" (place of business,) when Noormahomed attacked him and stabbed him on the head and face. Before the assailant could inflict any serious injury he was secured by a police ramoose posted at the place and two Purdesees, and handed over to the police. Abdulla Lalji was sent to the hospital, where after his injuries had been attended to, he was allowed to go home. He is progressing favourably. Kassam Nanji Meani is also doing well in the hospital. Laiji Sajun died in the hospital during the afternoon.

When information of the tragedy was conveyed to the police, detachments of armed and mounted men were despatched to the scene. The assailants were arrested, and altogether had six knives in their possession. The police remained in the locality, fearing another outbreak, and guards with rifles and fixed bayonets were posted at particular points and at the houses of leading dissident Khojas against whom further enmity might be displayed. The European police officers also went about armed with revolvers. The mass of the people, however, though many of them stood about the streets, were singularly quiet in demeanour. They were kept far from the spot where the body of the murdered man lay covered with a white sheet which was marked with large crimson patches. The body, pending the inquest, had been lifted from the spot where the man had fallen and placed in the portico of the chawl, and, sadly watching over it, were three or four of the dead man's friends. There was no visible sign of excitement beyond the presence of the armed police, the general air of the people being one of stupefaction. Experienced police officers, however, feared reprisals.

When intelligence of the atrocities was brought to the knowledge of H.H. the Aga Khan, he was greatly shocked and gave peremptory orders to stop the illuminations and fire-works that were to be let off at his bungalow and the Khoja Jamatkhana. The orders were strictly carried out and all the festivities that had been arranged in honour of his arrival have been cancelled.

Yesterday morning under the orders of His Highness criers were sent round amongst the whole of the Khoja community, intimating His Highness' great displeasure at the cowardly atrocities and announcing the excommunication of the perpetrators.

The following are the depositions of the men who were taken to the hospital.

THE DEPOSITIONS.

Laiji Sajan said : I am 57 years old. I live in Khoja Moholla. There is enmity between me and Mahomed Sultan. At about 10-30 a.m. to-day, I was near the Sunni Musjid when the accused, Coorji Rajan, stabbed me with a knife beneath my left eye. I ran into a dispensary. There he followed me and stabbed me again with a knife above my abdomen. There he was arrested. The accused Noor Mahomed Alibhoy, first stabbed me with a knife near my ear, and then Coorji Rajan stabbed me in the dispensary.

All the accused refused to ask the deponent any questions.

In reply to further questions, he said : I belong to the Shian Jamat. I left Mahomed Sultan's Jamat, and now belong to the jamat which has built the new musjid. Because I left their jamat, they stabbed me.

Cassam Nanji Miani said : I live in Khoja Moholla. I am 31 years of age. I trade with Zanzibar. I know all the three accused, Coorji, Noormahomed and Goolam Ali now before me. Before 10-30 or 10-35 today, I was coming in Khoja Moholla in company with Jaffar Ruttonsy. When we got near Meherali Morarji's "pendi" I met the accused Goolam Ali. I know him. I asked him what disturbance there was at Abdoola Jooma Lalji's. Without giving me a reply he at once commenced to stab me with an open knife he had in his hand. He stabbed me twice in the face and in several other places. I ran away with my father-in-law to Bandcall's shop, and thence I was brought to the hospital. I have no enmity with anybody, but I believe I was stabbed on account of the new faction called Shiah Khoja. I am a trustee of the musjid of the Khojas of the Shiah Ashna Ashri. Only Goolam Ali struck me. I did not see the other two men. Nobody had ever threatened me before.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

Laiji Sajan, who was stabbed in the neck and abdomen by two of the accused, Coorj and Noormahomed, died at the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital at 1-30 p.m. the same day. By order of the Coroner his body was conveyed to Khoja Moholla and placed by the side of the other deceased man.

In the evening Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an enquiry regarding the deaths of Heerjibhoy Allarakhia and Laiji Sejan at Tantanpoora, one of the by-lanes near Khoja Mohalla. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the two deceased.

Soomarbhoy Allarakhia, a timber merchant, residing at Palla Gully, Dongri, identified one of the dead bodies before the inquest, as that of his brother Heerjibhoy Allarakhia, aged fifty-eight. Deceased was also a timber merchant and kept his shop at the corner of Tantanpoora Street, where he also lived. Witness was not present when he was murdered. He heard of his death at 11 o'clock that day. He heard that an "Aga Khanvala" Khoja had killed his brother. He went to the spot and saw his dead body.

Mr. Brown : When did you last see him alive ?—About 8 o'clock last night.

Kurrimbhoy Laiji Sajan, a rice and grain broker, residing at Israel Mohalla identified the other body as that of his father Laiji Sajan, aged fifty-seven. He was also a rice and grain broker and lived with the witness. They carried on the business in partnership at Carnac Bunder. Witness last saw him alive at 9 o'clock that morning, when he left the house. He was then in good health. At half-past 10 o'clock that morning witness heard that Heerjibhoy and Laiji and various other people had been stabbed. He at once ran to Khoja Mohalla and saw the deceased lying in a gharry wounded. His clothes were stained with blood. Witness accompanied him to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital and remained with him until his death ; which took place at 1-30 p.m. The deceased said :—"I am stabbed by two Khojas and I am dying. I am much injured." He repeated these words. He also spoke of family affairs. He also gave his deposition to the Magistrate. He identified two persons brought by the police. These persons belonged to the Aga Khan's section.

Mr. Brown:—Do you know the two persons brought by the police ?—I know one of them by sight. I do not know his name. He is a Customs House employee. He gives export passes.

The inquiry was at this stage adjourned to Saturday next at 5 p.m., at the Esplanade Police Court.

The three accused, who appear to have been solely inspired by their own fanaticism, have admitted their guilt and are glorying in their deeds, which they say, will ensure their entry to Paradise. They have pointed out a shop in the cutlery bazzar, where they purchased the knives on the 6th February last.

ORDERS BY H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

The following orders have been issued by H. H. the Aga Khan :—

"That the three culprits, now in the custody the police, for having taken part in the recent Khoja riots, viz. Nurmahomed Alibhoy, Coorji Rajan and Gulamali Mahomed, have 'Lai of Jamat' on them and have been excommunicated forthwith from the Aga Khan Jamat.

That, in case any one of them be sentenced to be hanged after due trial, no follower of the Aga Khan should attend the funeral of any one of them, nor should the dead body of any of them be allowed to be buried in the Durga, the Khoja burial ground.

That H. H. the Aga Khan deprecates and deplores most strongly the dastardly and cowardly action of some of the fanatics and urges upon and orders all his true followers to give every help to the Police and the authorities to unearth all the culprits who may have taken part in this shocking affray."

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

After touring in Europe for over eight months, his Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, returned to Bombay on Saturday morning by the incoming P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sobraon, and was enthusiastically received by an immense concourse of his followers, the Khoja community, at the Apollo Bunder, where it was arranged that he should land at 7 o'clock. The Aga Khan left Bombay in June last for Rangoon, whence he proceeded to Colombo. From the latter port his Highness left for Paris, where he had the honour of meeting his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. Leaving Paris the Aga Khad proceeded to Austria and thence to Germany, where he had an interview with the Kaiser in the interests of the Khoja community trading in German East Africa. From Germany His Highness proceeded to Constantinople, where shortly after his arrival he heard the sad news of the demise of her late Majesty the Queen Empress. He immediately left for London and attended the funeral of her late Majesty.

At the Apollo Bunder preparations had been made to accord His Highness a reception befitting his high dignity and three thousand Khojas, of whom he is the recognised spiritual head, had assembled to meet him on landing. The Bunder was prettily decorated with flags and festoons. A scarlet cloth was spread at the pier head, while a string band was in attendance. A beautiful dais surmounted with silk cloth was erected under the shed of Messrs. Green and Reed's old premises. Around the dais were arranged a number of sofas and chairs. From 5 o'clock in the morning strings of carriages were seen driving towards the Apollo Bunder, which by the time the Aga Khan landed was densely crowded. Amongst those present were Aga Shamsoodin Shah, Aga Farookh Shah, Aga Marootja, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Aun Ali, Mahomed Ali Jinah, Jafferbhoy Ranimtoola Kadurbhoy, Jaffer Mookhee Cassum Moosa, Haji Kamadia Haji Ismail, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Rahimbhoy Jenool Abedin, Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Raoji, Mookhi Lidak Haji, Shingo Nathoo, Byramji D. Banaji, Fazulbhoy Kurimbhoy Ibrahim, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Allarakhia Gangji, Janmahomed Somji, Cassum Dewji, Cassum Visram and many others. About four hundred Khojas from Karachi and two hundred from Kathiawar have arrived in Bombay specially to receive his Higuness.

The steam-ship Sobraon was signalled at 5 o'clock and about an hour after she cast anchor off the Apollo Bunder. Immediately a deputation of five gentlemen, Messrs. Jaffer Mookhi Cassum Moosa, Haji Kamadia Haji Ismail, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Rahimbhoy Jenool Abedin and Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Raoji, put out in a private steam-launch and met his Highness on board the vessel. A few minutes later the launch with the Aga Khan on board returned to the Bunder and His Highness landed amidst repeated cheers from the assembly. The crowd was very enthusiastic and it was so dense that it was with difficulty that His Highness could walk to the dais. Floral presentations were very numerous and continued to come from all directions, from the pier head to the dais. After the Aga Khan had taken his seat, Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji addressed a few words of welcome in Gujarati on behalf of the community. His Highness thanked them for the cordial welcome accorded to him. A photograph of the group was then taken by a Parsi artist. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Highness entered a carriage, drawn by four horses with out-riders, and drove to his residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, followed by a long train of carriages. All along the route from Pydhowne to the Nesbit Road was a pretty good display of bunting and festoons and inscriptions of welcome to His Highness. The approaches to the bungalow and the compound were splendidly decorated with festoons of flowers, bunting and numerous chandeliers. In the compound had assembled about a thousand Khoja women dressed in silk embroidered "saris" to make obeisance to their Spiritual Head. His Highness appeared on the terrace of the bungalow and received the reverence of the crowd. About two thousand male members of the Khoja community were also present at the bungalow.

WOMEN'S VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The Committee of the above Fund would be glad if intending subscribers will pay in their donations as soon as possible to any of the undersigned, as the list is to be shortly closed. The Fund will be used entirely for a philanthropic, or charitable purposes for the City of Bombay. The exact object will be settled at the next meeting of the General Committee, which takes place at Lady Jenkins' house on Friday, March 15th, at 11-30 a.m.

FOR EUROPEANS—Mrs. E. M. Slater, Hon. Sec. ; Mrs. Bosanquet, Hon. Treas.

FOR JEWESSES—Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

FOR PARSIS—Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Treas. Miss Manockji Cursetji and Miss K.N. Kabraji, Joint Hon. Secs.

FOR MUSSULMANS—Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji, Hon. Sec. ; Mrs. Cumrudin Amirudin, Hon. Treas.

FOR HINDUS—Mrs. Mooljt Barbhaya, Hon. Sec. Lady Balchundra Krishna, Hon. Treas.

FOR PORTUGUESE—Mrs. Da Gama, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

FOR CHINESE—Mrs. Ming Que.

FOR NATIVE CHRISTIANS—Mrs. Karmarker, M. D.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday last, at 5-15 p. m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. On the motion of Rao Bahadur Ganesham Nadkarni, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas were elected members of the Board of Accounts. Mr. C. H. Setalvad proposed that the following new Fellows be appointed to the several Faculties as under :—Messrs K. Subramanya Ayar, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, C. W. Waddington, and Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia, and Miss A. E. Eakes (Arts); Dr. Sorab K. Narimanin Arts and Medicine ; Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth (Arts and Law); and Dr. Govind Balaji Kher (Medicine). The proposition was carried, but on the motion of Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Dr. S. K. Narimanwas also appointed to the Faculty of Engineering. The meeting then terminated.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The census returns for the Presidency published on Saturday morning show increases of population in all but one of the districts reported upon. In Shikarpur District there is a rise of 102,740; in Kolaba District the increase amounts to 95,581 some of which may be due to removals from Bombay City; Karachi District has an addition of 72,559, the Upper Sind Frontier District reports an accession of 57,914 and the Khairpur State has an increase of 67,628. In the Kanara District there has been a rise of 7,881, and in the Janjira State the increase is 3,612. The decrease reported is in the Kolhapur State where the population is less than in 1891 by 2,956.

Name of District, State or City.	Number of Houses.		Population in 1891.		
	In 1891.	In 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kanara District ...	79875	84728	234356	211995	446351
Kolaba District ...	99190	118239	255964	254520	509584
Karachi District ...	112010	118146	313151	251728	564880
Shikarpur District	162007	178962	493872	421625	915497
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	29122	40107	96273	78425	174548
Kolhapur Principality ...	151743	160777	467572	445559	913131
Janjira (Kolaba) Agency ...	16491	16608	39629	42151	81780
Khairpur (Shikarpur Agency) ...	26619	36708	72733	59204	131937

Name of District, State or City.	Population in 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kanara District ...	231992	218245	451238
Kolaba District ...	304136	301029	605165
Karachi District ...	335094	272345	607439
Shikarpur District ...	546620	469870	1016237
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	130105	102357	232462
Kolhapur Pricipality ...	461220	448973	910175
Janjira (Kolaba Agency ...	41228	44164	85332
Khairpur (Shikarpur Agency)	109009	90555	199565

LETTER FROM H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following letter has been addressed to the officer directing census operations in the Bombay Presidency by His Excellency Lord Northcote :—

Bombay, March 8, 1901.

Dear Mr. Enthoven,—Though much work remains to be done in connection with the taking of the census, I do not think it would be fitting were I to delay the expression of my colleagues in the Government and of my own sincere thanks to you for the zeal, ability, and success with which you have discharged your important duties.

You have been fortunate in having so able an assistant as Mr. Edwardes has shown himself to be in every respect ; and I shall feel much obliged if you will convey to him the expression of my high appreciation of the manner in which he has performed his duties.

I desire, too, gratefully to recognize, on behalf of Government the excellent manner in which the civil agency all over the province, as well as the members of the police force, threw themselves into the task of securing a proper census return.

I am well aware of the special and grave difficulties under which at the present moment the work had to be undertaken ; and which have been so graphically described in the press.

In Bombay city in particular the present is, I have reason to believe, the most accurately taken census, that has ever been carried out and peculiar credit, is, therefore, due to those able and willing workers who completed their arduous task with an entire avoidance of friction with any section of the inhabitants of the city. I trust that future enumerations of the people of this Presidency may be taken under happier auspices, and with more satisfactory results ; but I am sure that no officer, to whom the work of census taking may hereafter be entrusted, will bring to his task greater earnestness and talent than you have displayed on the present occasion, for which I once more repeat Government's sincere thanks.—Believe me, yours, &c.,

NORTHCOTE.

R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S.

BOMBAY HUNT.

All good things must come to an end, and yesterday morning saw us out for the last time with our pack of beauties. A pleasant, fresh morning it turned out to be and it was surprising that more sportsmen were not tempted out. Only 25 members, including 3 ladies, assembled at Parla, our rendezvous for yesterday. As soon after the arrival of the Bombay train as possible, every moment of the cool before sun-rise being precious now, we moved off. Hounds were led down Parla lane, and as they emerged they commenced giving tongue and we were soon galloping merrily after a fine big jack. We headed straight for Sahar Hill, which was in front of us for three hundred yards, when we suddenly swung to the right, over the cactus hedge, beyond which lies the main cart-track leading to Sahar, and across on to the melon ground. Before we had gone many yards across this, to our relief, the wily one doubled back again over the cactus hedge and back over his former line, across the broken ground all along the open at a rattling good pace, straight for Bomanwadi. We went through the village and out into the open beyond. Hunting steadily along towards the pipe the hounds went, before reaching which they turned into a mango tope on the borders of the Andheri Marole road. Out of the tope he doubled sharp back across a few paddy fields skirting the Bomanwadi tank, around which we went, and they pulled him down in a hay-rick on the other side. We had had 20 minutes' run, with a great deal of turning and twisting, but hounds hunted well and the pace was fairly good, over fair riding country with perhaps a little more ground than most of us cared for. The order was given for Sahar, where we hoped to find a jack who meant straight going. Starting from our usual spot at Sahar we came upon a jack in the never failing cover by the quarries. From here we kept to the fields on the right and made a circle till we came upon the walled-in garden. Over the stone wall and into the gardens went the hounds after their quarry, but the Master and the majority of the field rode round and made for the Marole road, where they waited for hounds to break. They discovered, however, that the varmint broke from the garden and doubled straight back with hounds after him, running along the pipe line back to Sahar. It was a stern chase back to catch them up again. Leaving the pipe we headed for Sahar Hill, round the foot of which we went, across the corner of the melon ground, for the second time that morning and along the open over all the paddy fields till we reached Kalena hill. We went up the side of the hill, and just as we reached the top, hounds ran into their quarry and killed him. This brought the morning to a close, and we made our way back into camp. The second run had only lasted a few minutes. It was a great disappointment that our second jack also proved to be so mean spirited, refusing to face the open and run straight.

JORROCKS.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES to collect subscriptions for the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" have been already formed in many parts of Bengal. At Suri a public meeting was held a few days ago to organise a local branch and the sum of Rs. 2,610 was subscribed on the spot. As a result of this meeting no less than 29 Sub-Committees have sprung into existence in the district. A letter has been received by the Executive Committee from the Hon. Maharaja Sir Pertab Narayan Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I. of Ajodhya, expressing for himself and brother Talukdars his intention to co-operate with the Executive Committee to procure a National Memorial for India. We trust the Zemindars and wealthy men of Bengal are coming forward with similar offers of assistance. We are requested to state that copies of H. E. the Viceroy's speech of 6th February and of His Excellency's address delivered on the 26th idem may be had on application to the Secretary, the Royal Exchange Building. H. H. The Rajah of Chamba (Punjab) has sent a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Fund.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE WAR.

ALTHOUGH there has been a prodigious amount of talk in the House of Commons during the past week about the Boer war, the attacks on His Majesty's Government have been for the most part, of a guerrilla character. A week ago to-day, Sir Walter Foster raised the question of the medical treatment of our troops in South Africa, and his right to do so was unquestioned, for, if his advice had not been disregarded early in the campaign, the War Office would have been saved a good deal of the criticism justly passed upon it ever since Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., had the courage to speak out. At Monday night's sitting there were more speeches on the war, the debate being carried over to the following evening. The feature of the discussion last Friday night was the speech of one of the new members on the ministerial side, Mr. Guthrie, who, speaking from personal knowledge, said ditto to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and made some statements with reference to the roving Commission, that to some extent must diminish the respects one ought to feel for a tribunal presided over by a Judge of the High Court. For example, he was asked by the Commission whether he could suggest any one as a witness who would support his evidence, and he gave the name of his assistant at Bloemfontein. This gentleman at once wrote from Germany, where he was travelling at the time, to the Commission that he would be happy to attend to give evidence on any day appointed, but the answer he got was : the Commission did not think it worth his while to come such a long journey to give his evidence. Moreover, according to Mr. Guthrie, several other civilian witnesses who volunteered to give evidence were not summoned. It fell to the lot, on this occasion, of Lord Stanley to be the spokesman of the Government, and his *debut* as a Minister—he is Financial Secretary of the War Office—was very successful. As a ship he was a universal favourite, and the House, irrespective of politics, listened very encouragingly to his frank, if unstudied, utterances. Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke on Monday night, sneered at the Opposition for not raising any definite issue, though he somewhat incousistently complained of his opponents for raising, by their "pro-Boer" speeches, false hopes in the minds of the enemy. Sir Robert Reid by the way, severely took Mr. Chamberlain to task for his offensive use of the term "pro-Boers," and it is perhaps true that that expression was consigned to the limbo of discarded party nicknames. That politically intrepid person, Mr. Lloyd George, was very anxious to oblige Mr. Chamberlain by raising a definite issue, but it appears that the more cautious "C. B." intervened, and the young Welsh member's amendment disappeared. However, Mr. Lloyd George's projected speech did not disappear. This he delivered to a rather excited House on Monday night, exasperating as his wont, the young blood of the ministerial party by his heated language. I can only refer to one or two examples. He denounced the proclamation posted up by General Bruce Hamilton after the burning of the village of Ventersburg, adding that all he could say was that "this man was a brute and a disgrace to the uniform he wore." A little later while Mr. Lloyd George was referring to certain alleged ill-treatment of Boer women and children—allegations based upon a censored telegram, and therefore as he rather rashly assumed perfectly trustworthy—Mr. Chamberlain walked out of the House. Thereupon Mr. Lloyd George exclaimed—"The author of this is ashamed of his misdeeds," the Nationalists meanwhile cheering with greater vigour and Mr. "Willie" Redmond shouting at the top of his voice, "He flies the white flag." Mr

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Two or three times, in the course of the world's history, book-lovers have been moved by tidings which brought them pain or sorrow. And although the news "The Standard" has to tell is no more than a matter-of-fact publisher's announcement, it takes its place, in the common-place modern fashion, among the most important of literary happenings.

Some twenty-one hundred years ago a King of Egypt got together all the books in the world (seizing those he could not buy, killing the people who did not want to sell), and ranged them all on marble shelves in Alexandria. The news was spread about that the readers of that day who were few, must go to Alexandria from all parts of the world, which was small, if they wanted to read. No doubt, they objected to the journey; but when they arrived they found some seven hundred thousand manuscripts at their disposal. This was only a third as many books as there are in the British Museum Library to-day; but it was a wonderful collection in that age.

The news of its formation was the first great item of news about books.

Two centuries later book lovers heard a very different story about the same library. It had been growing all this time; but when Cæsar set fire to the fleet in the harbour of Alexandria, the flames spread to the town, and burnt up nearly all the books.

This was the first important item of bad news that ever came to the ears of book-lovers.

Long after this, as late, indeed, as the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, another surprise befell lovers of books—those in one part of the world, at any rate. This time it was the announcement that the largest book in the world was about to be published; a book five hundred times as big as any that has been published before or since, or that is likely ever to be published, for that matter. There were no less than six thousand and nineteen volumes. It was in the Chinese language, and the Emperor Kang-he caused it to be made at a time when the Chinese were one of the richest and strongest of nations, in order that there should be one vast anthology, embracing works on every subject contained in the national literature. To a nation of three hundred million people the publication of this book was a tremendous event, the more so since the Chinese have more respect for learning than any other race in the world, and even to this day appoint as Commander-in-Chief of their armies the man who can recite the most poetry.

The presses were set to work, and although a book containing more than six thousand volumes cannot but be costly, it was hoped that even the smallest towns in the Empire might have each a copy of the great "Koo kin too shoo tseih ching"— or A Complete Collection of Ancient and Modern Books.

When, however, only a hundred copies had been printed, book lovers heard a piece of news that filled them with dismay. An earthquake in Chi-li had swallowed up four hundred thousand people and so destroyed the crops, that the survivors were left starving. The resources of the Government were exhausted by the necessary relief measures, and it became necessary to melt the copper type from which the volumes were being printed in order to make copper coins. This made it impossible to proceed with the edition, and the few copies which had been completed at once became worth fantastic prices. This was probably the most extraordinary piece of news that book lovers have ever heard.

These are old stories and stories infinitely more picturesque than the story "The Standard" has to tell to-day. And yet "The Standard" story is much of the same sort; a story of a collection of all the world's literature, as comprehensive as the collection the Ptolemies made in Egypt; the story of publishing, as Kang-he published, all that was best worth preserving, with the difference, indeed, that while Kang-he published the whole six thousand volumes, "The Standard" has published twenty volumes, which contain all that the general reader would care to find in a library of six thousand volumes.

Nor does the parallel end here.

When only a small edition of Kang-he's anthology was completed, the sale had to be discontinued, and the price rose enormously. In a few days "The Standard" will have sold the last of its edition of "The Library of Famous Literature" at the London price. There has been no earthquake in India, our Government is quite able to pay its expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, and the types of "The Library of Famous Literature" are not to be melted into coins. But when this edition is at an end, the price of the "Library" will rise just as surely as that other price rose in Kang-he's reign.

Why will this happen?

HOW AND WHY THE "LIBRARY" WAS MADE.

In order to understand the plan and purpose of "The Standard's" "Library of Famous Literature," one should try to assume for the moment, the point of view from which the whole body of ancient and modern literature is regarded by the man who knows far more than other men about books—such a man as Dr. Richard Garnett, editor-in chief of the Library.

In his introduction, Dr. Garnett defines so clearly the need for such an anthology that one cannot do better than to adopt his words:—

> *"As the existence of a great river in a civilised country involves that of dykes, and quays, and bridges, so the existence of a great literature implies the ministrations of literary officials engaged in winnowing the bad from the good and helping the latter to permanance."*

The growth of our modern literature, English and foreign as well—for all the languages contribute to the flood—is enough to frighten the most ardent reader. Each season's new publications come like the spring torrents of a mighty stream, and the man who approaches the brink to quench his thirst turns away lest he may be swept from his feet by the the rising waters, and suffocated by the too plenteous supply. It is better not to read at all than to be dazed by hopeless attempts to read everything, for in one's perplexity one reads the books least worth reading; the scum lies on the surface; the newest book, even if it be the silliest, is forced upon one's attention.

What is one to do?

To lose the best fruits of civilisation, to forego the most agreeable, the most profitable, the most tranquil, the least costly of pleasures; to turn altogether away from books is out of the question.

That is the question which presents itself if we look at the matter through the eyes of a great scholar such as Dr. Garnett.

Here is the remedy, as the presents it to us.

Let a body of trained critics consider the world's literature in the mass, giving no preference to English, or French, or German, classic, mediæval, or modern; regarding the whole as a mine from which the reader wants to take to his own home, for his daily use, the purest gold only. Let this BEST-OF-ALL-THAT-IS-IN-BOOKS be printed in an attractive form, and given to the public with so authoritative an endorsement that every one will feel sure that the great task has been worthily accomplished.

THIS HAS BEEN DONE. The "Library of Literature" is precisely such an anthology. To the question how and why it was made, the best answer is that it was made in the fashion, and with the purpose just described.

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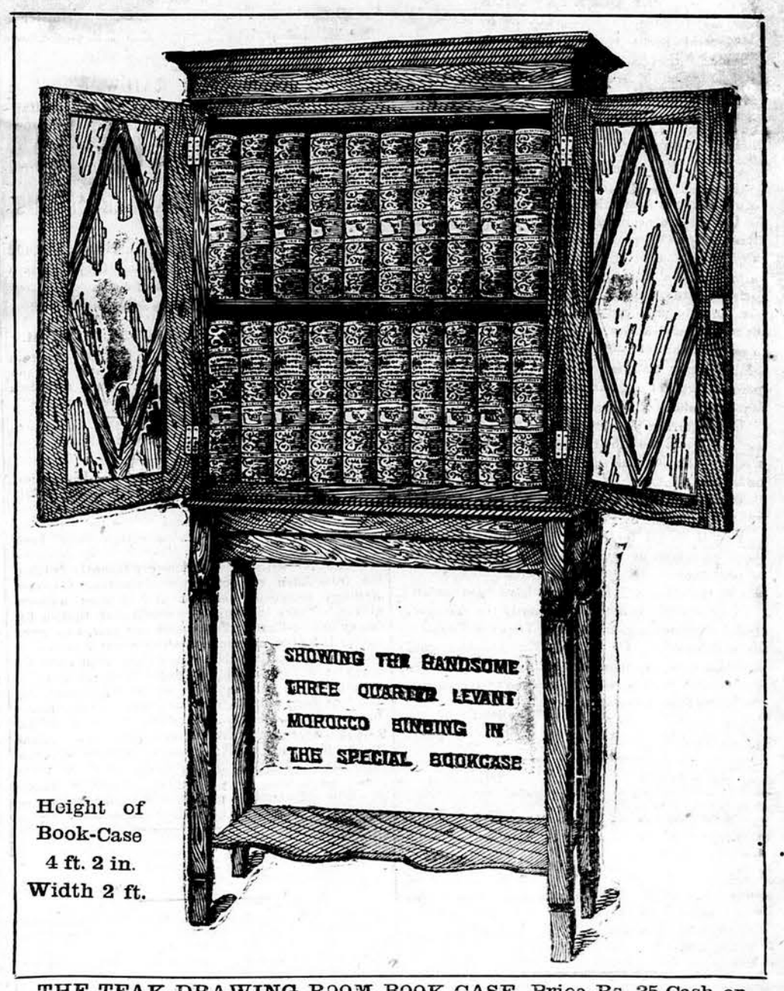

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

(Concluded from page 5.)

In the course of the debate the duties of an Under Secretary under catechising were discussed with an absence of consideration for Lord Cranborne's feelings, which could not have been pleasant to him. Remarks were made regarding previous occupants of the office and their demeanour which will bear repetition. For example, it is easy to see who is referred to in this illustration by Mr. Balfour :—"I remember being told, I believe on very good authority, that one of the ablest and dexterous predecessors of my noble friend as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had on occasions in one fortnight to request the gentlemen in the Press Gallery to modify the wording of some answers he had given to supplementary questions, lest they should produce some unfortunate impression in the Chancelleries of other Powers. Mr. James Lowther dotted the 'i's and crossed the 't's of previous speakers when he said that it seemed to him that the Government had shut the door when the horse had gone. It might be true that the Viceroy of India did from time to time give answers which occasionally startled his colleagues, but the practice followed by the Minister seemed to have led to an embargo being placed on his successors. Mr. Gibson Bowles gave these personal references another turn. He said "It was precisely in answering supplementary questions that Lord Curzon made his great reputation." This was received with laughter and cheers, and the honourable Member continued: "It was not in the answers he brought down from another place. It was in the answers which with his quickness and readiness and brilliancy he invented for himself in the face of the House. (Loud laughter.) He was perfectly convinced that his noble friend the present Under Secretary was capable of the same thing. (Laughter) Why should he be prohibited from making in the House the great reputation which had led another lord to the Viceroyalty of India." Mr. Brodrick answered all this by referring to the experiences of his noble friend Lord Curzon. "I say" he added "without fear of contradiction in the presence of those who recollect the circumstances, and after frequent conferences on this very subject with Lord Curzon, who was the last man in this House to complain of any attack upon him, and whose adroitness and ability to meet attack caused him rather to court it than to shirk it, that that is not so. I was rather amused to hear my honourable friend the Member for King's Lynn speak in the high terms of Lord Curzon that he did a few minutes ago, and I felt inclined when I remembered the way in which he used to allude to Lord Curzon's answers to supplementary questions to ask 'Is Saul also among the prophets?' For now what he used to term is silence is brilliancy (laughter), and all the morasses into which I remember my honourable friend to take such credit to himself for having immersed Lord Curzon are now referred to by him as avenues to the highest distinction (laughter)." Mr Healy had to have his jeer. "The debate had arisen," he said, "either because past Foreign Under-Secretaries were too smart or recent ones had been too stupid. But, knowing the great abilities and distinguished career of Lord Cranborne, he did not make any reflection on him. Lord Curzon of Kedlestone had gone off in a blaze of glory to India, having first been made an Irish peer." The Viceroy ought to be flattered with all this attention.

TWO GREAT SOCIETY WEDDINGS.

In spite of the general mourning, there have been, since I last wrote, two brilliant Society weddings which have excited great interest,—that of the Duke of Westminster to Miss Shelagh Cornwallis West, and of General Pole-Carew to Lady Beatrice Butler. The former which took place last Saturday, coming so soon after the State Opening of Parliament, furnished an opportunity for inveterate sightseers to expend the energy that remained after Thursday's function. Although rain began to fall about mid-day, a great crowd of the uninvited gathered at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, with a hope of catching a glimpse of the bridal party. Inside the Church too, there were so many guests that some, whose rank should have secured for them good places, were relegated by unknowing office-bearers to the side aisles. The Church was beautifully decorated with palms and arum lilies, and though subdued colours prevailed, the scene was brilliant. The bride in a wonderful gown of mousseline de soie, elaborately embroidered in dull silver and pearls over white satin (a triumph of a wedding gown, at a time of national mourning), was attended by eight bridesmaids, looked charming in soft white satin dresses, and the little pages who bore the bride's Court train, had costumes copied exactly from Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" one of the art treasures of Grosvenor House. The Countess of Grosvenor had placed her house in Park Lane at the disposal of the parents of the bride, and, there a notable assembly of relatives and friends gathered after the ceremony. Among the many presents received were a large number from the Royal Family. The King and Queen gave the bride a pendant formed of a very large star sapphire, framed in delicate red and white enamel, studded with diamonds and tipped at the bottom with a pearl drop. To the bridegroom his Majesty sent a Malacca cane handsomely mounted in blue and gold enamel. The gift of the Duke of Cornwall and York was a shamrock brooch, carried out in emeralds and diamonds, and the Duchess sent a pin set with a fine uncut sapphire. The Maharajah of Kuch Behar forwarded a magnificent diamond ribbon bow, with a very large centre stone set round with brilliants, while the long ends terminated in large pear-shaped pearl drops.

The other marriage which has evoked widespread interest was solemnised in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The nave was lined with non-commissioned officers and men of the Coldstream Guards. The disparity in the ages of the bride and groom was scarcely apparent, for General Pole-Carew is a remarkably young looking man for his age. Lady Beatrice Butler, the elder daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, wore a beautiful dress of ivory satin trimmed with valuable point d'Alencon lace. The Bishop of Ossory officiated; and the music was specially fine. The wedding presents were numerous. Again the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family sent gifts. The bride received from their Majesties a diamond wing brooch with cabuchon ruby centre, while the bridegroom received from the King a diamond horse shoe pin. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York gave a pendant in enamel, sapphires and diamonds; Princess Victoria, enamel and diamond bow brooch with pearl centre drop; Princess Henry of Battenberg, a gold bracelet with serpent in green enamel and head in [illegible]; Prince Francis and Prince Alexander [illegible]ock, a pearl and diamond bracelet. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave the bridegroom a buhl clock: Prince Christian, a tortoiseshell and silver box; and Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, a clock and barometer. The Earl and Countess Roberts sent a gold chain bangle studded with diamonds. From the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards came splendid presents.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TEA INDUSTRY.

The appeal which has just been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of those interested in the important tea industry of India and Ceylon meets with much general sympathy, though I fear there is not much proposed in the present state of things, or at any rate the whole of the demand put forward being granted. The petitioners express the hope that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may find it possible not only to remove the extra two pence per pound war tax, but to abolish or at least reduce the difference in the scale of taxation imposed upon tea, coffee and cocoa. It is pointed out that the burden of the additional duty falls to a great extent upon the grower and distributor and not altogether upon the consumer in the United Kingdom whom "presumably it was intended to tax for the expenses of the South African War" and that this burden falls upon the tea industry at a time when it is in a depressed and critical condition. Another point which the petitioners make, ought certainly to carry weight with the Chancellor if there is any reality in the claim that the party now in power are par excellence the friends of outlying portions of the Empire. Amongst articles of consumption are three similar in character, tea, chicory, coffee and cocoa. The tea supplied to us in this country is mainly grown by British subjects and with British capital. The cocoa and coffee we drink is chiefly imported from foreign countries. Tea is subjected to an extra tax. Coffee and cocoa are not. Why is this? Partly perhaps because the people concerned in the tea industry are too weak. They should take a hint from those stalwart Colonials of the new world who, when it was stated that eleven millions sterling—I think that was the figure—was to be set apart by the Imperial Government to colonise the new territories in South Africa immediately were up in arms and insisting upon knowing why all parts of the Empire should not be treated fairly. Apropos of the "depressed and critical condition" of the Indian industry, the following appears in the circular issued to-day by Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, the well known tea brokers of the city:—The Indian and Ceylon Association have issued a Circular urging upon Planters the necessity for reducing the output of Tea, and suggesting various methods for accomplishing this object, such as the plucking area, finer plucking, the manufacture of Green Tea, or the appropriation of Tea for the exploitation of the native markets of India and Burmah. It adds a form of undertaking for proprietors to sign, agreeing to reduce their output by one of the above mentioned methods, or by any other practicable means. The matter is of such importance that it is hoped the Circular will be largely signed. Unless the output be in some way restricted, the prospects of the Tea producing industry appears to be very gloomy indeed. It has been found necessary and practicable to restrict the supply in other trades by the shutting down of machinery and other ways, and thus to afford material relief in times of depression. Therefore, there appears to be no reason why the depression in the Tea Industry should not similarly be relieved, if only united action can be assured on the part of the planting community.

ILLNESS OF MR. EDWARD JENKINS.

Every member of the "Uncovenanted" branches of the Great Indian Civil Service will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that their old friend, Mr. Edward Jenkins, the able editor of the "Overland Mail" and the "Homeward Mail" is, thanks to a good constitution, making a wonderfully satisfactory recovery; though for the present the doctors forbid all brain work, and I fear it will be at least another month before he is able to get into harness again. Mr. Jenkins was just two months ago to-day attacked with paralysis (hemi-plegia) and since then he has been prevented from exercising editorial control or indeed from giving the slightest attention to work of any description. He has been sent to Normandy to recruit, and is improving daily. In the various movements carried on with so much success, during the past fifteen years, to secure reasonable leave and pension regulations for the Indian Civil Services, he has taken a very active part, and his training as a lawyer, to say nothing of his Parliamentary experience, has been of very great value to the London Committee, especially in connection with the inquiry held by a Select Committee of the House of Commons under the chairmanship of the then Under Secretary of State for India. I hope that Mr. Jenkins may be spared for many years to continue to watch over the interests of the Indian services.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Admiral Sir George Wells; Sir Francis Cook Bart., the well known warehouseman of St. Paul's Churchyard; Sir Henry Watson, formerly chairman of Cammells, Sheffield; Major General T. S. Tulloch, R. A., C.B.; Major General E. M. Gilbert Cooper; Mr. G. Seagar Recorder of Oldham; Mr. Donald Andrew, late of Calicut; Mr. Harry Monkhouse, Comedian; M. Armand Silvestre, the brilliant French writer.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 12, in answer to Mr. Caine, Lord G. Hamilton said: There are of the Indian Establishment about 5,200 British troops in South Africa; about 300 British and 16,300 native troops in China (including Hong Kong); about 1,500 native troops in Mauritius; about 800 native troops in Singapore; about 2,100 British troops and about 800 natives in Ceylon; and about 600 native troops in Jubaland; making a total of 7,600 British troops and 20,000 native troops.

In answer to a further question from Mr. Caine, Lord G. Hamilton said: The strength in non-commissioned officers and men of the forces on the Indian Establishment in India on Jan. 1, 1901, was British 58,702, native 127,666.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Lord G. Hamilton said The number of persons in receipt of famine relief in India last week was 214,000, of whom 179,000 were in British districts and 35,000 in Native States.

COOPERS HILL.

On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Mr. J. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India if he would institute an inquiry into the matters in connection with the recent dismissal of certain professors from Coopers Hill College.

Lord G. Hamilton: I propose to publish the papers which deal with this subject; and, when published, they will show that a most careful investigation, to which full consideration was subsequently given both by the Board of Visitors and the Council of India, was made before the proposed educational reforms were sanctioned.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Mr. J. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the opinion expressed by the House in 1891 that the opium trade of the Government of India with the Chinese was morally indefensible, and, considering the present demand of his Majesty's Government for Chinese reform, the Government had any intention of abandoning the traffic.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware that this House in 1891 passed any definite decision upon the subject to which the hon. member's question refers; but I am aware that in 1895 a Royal Commission, after an exhaustive investigation, reported generally in favour of the system under which the growth and export of opium is now regulated in India. His Majesty's Government have no present intention of altering that system.

THE NEW INDIAN PROVINCE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, Mr. J. Campbell asked the Secretary for India whether his Majesty's Government contemplated the creation of a new frontier province, which was to comprise several districts of the Punjab, and, if so, to what kind of administration would the new province be subjected.

Lord G. Hamilton,—His Majesty's Government has approved of the principle of a scheme for the formation of an Agency immediately under the control of the Government of India. The scheme contemplates the detachment of two whole districts and parts of two others from the Punjab Government; but the details of the administration are not yet settled. I hope papers on the subject will be in the hands of members in a few days.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Cochrane asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state how many time-expired soldiers are now serving with the colours in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Viceroy reported on Jan. 20, 1901, that the time expired men in India amounted to 15,000 men.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A TELEGRAM received in Paris, and dated from Cairo Feb. 17, stated that the number of vessels passing through the Canal had become so great that the Suez Canal Company had resolved to proceed without delay to the further widening and deepening of the waterway, and that for some days past experiments had been in progress with a new dredger, under the personal surveillance of Prince d'Arenberg, the president of the Company, and Sir William Garstin. The announcement, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," is completly misleading. Some months ago an American, who had invented a new dredger, and who had received an order for two of his machines from the Government of Queensland, applied to the Suez Canal Company for permission to show what his dredgers could accomplish. As those machines were to pass through the Canal on their way to Queensland, and as the permission of the Queensland Government had been obtained, it was agreed that the inventor should, at his own expense, show his dredger at work at certain points in the Suez Canal indicated by the company. It is those experiments which were witnessed by Prince d'Arenberg, who happened to be in Egypt at the moment, and who did not go there on purpose to see the dredger, that have given rise to the present unfounded assertions.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the establishment of a Subordinate Judge's Court in the District of Trichinopoly. The Court will be held at Trichinopoly from the 1st instant and will be presided over by the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Trichinopoly. The Subordinate Judge will have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the District.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET IN CAPE COLONY.

SHARP FIGHTING.

FRENCH'S OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

(From the mail papers of February 14 to 22.)

DE WET with his force crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony last week, and on Friday the British troops engaged him as he crossed the railway north of De Aar, travelling north-westwards. Lord Kitchener, who had hurriedly travelled down from Pretoria, was present at the engagement.

A brief message from Lord Kitchener shows that the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa has returned to Pretoria. Lord Kitchener states that De Wet is moving north and is now west of Hopetown, a small place on the southern bank of the Orange River, not many miles west of the railway line to Kimberley. It is believed that the Boer leader will endeavour to turn south-west, a movement for which our troops are prepared.

Prieska, towards which De Wet is said to be making, is also on the Orange River, and about 70 miles west of Hopetown. Thither the Boer commandos from the western districts of Cape Colony are said to be retiring with the object of joining forces with De Wet.

De Wet's defeat by Colonel Crebbe on Friday is described as the most serious reverse he has yet sustained. Certainly he got badly mauled. De Wet's objective is said to be the Prieska district. He succeeded in getting his guns and ten waggons across the railway line.

Colonel De Lisle, who is steadily forcing the Boers under Hertzog towards the Orange River, has now arrived at Carnarvon, the chief town of the district of that name, about 90 miles from Victoria West Road, on the western main line of railway. It is a great sheep farming district, and the farms are of enormous size, the chief drawback being the severe droughts which occur from time to time. Colonel De Lisle's force had an arduous march from Calvinia, but met with no opposition.

Colonel Haig has driven the eastern invading column up into the Steynsburg mountains. The midland invading column is endeavouring to get from the Marraysburg district to the west, but the British dispositions should be sufficient to prevent the direct reinforcement of De Wet by these men.

DE WET IN CAPE COLONY.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener was published by the War Office on the 14th inst.

Pretoria, Thursday, February 14 (1-5 p.m.).—Our troops are now engaged with De Wet's force north of Philipstown, which we hold.

De Wet, having crossed the Orange River at Zand Drift, is apparently moving west.

PLUMER IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Lord Kitchener:—

De Aar, February 16 (10.15 a.m.).—De Wet's force crossed the railway at Baartman's Siding, north of this place, before daylight on the morning of 15th, closely followed by Plumer.

Crabbe and armoured trains engaged the enemy while crossing. Boers, however, cut lines north and south of the place of crossing.

We have captured over 20 waggons, a good many of which were loaded with ammunition, also one Maxim 20 prisoners, and over 100 horses.

Troops are still in close pursuit.

Colesberg, February 14.—Fighting was continued yesterday between here and Philipstown. The enemy took up a straggling position with good cover extending for several miles. General Plumer's column, including a battery of Field Artillery, kept gradually pushing them back, the Imperial Light Horse and the Prince of Wales's Light Horse co-operating on the right flank.

The enemy brought a fifteen-pounder into action. It was evidently one captured from us as the shrapnel burst splendidly. The fight continued for many hours, and the enemy were gradually driven back.

A Boer who was captured by us said that the commando was fifteen hundred strong, and had a convoy of over two hundred vehicles. It attacked Philipstown and Petrusville on Monday, but was repulsed.

Yesterday at noon the Boers were in full retreat westward. The enemy's horses are in generally good condition, but are suffering from want of food, the country having been cleared of herbage by locusts. We came across many abandoned horses.

General Plumer is keeping in touch with the enemy's rearguard, and will probably continue fighting to-day.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF DE WET'S CONVOY.

As we stated on Saturday, De Wet and Steyn, with a commando estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 and two guns, crossed the railway three miles north-east of Hout Kraal Station, early on Friday morning.

Colonel Crabbe moved out from Hout Kraal at daybreak, and immediately came into touch with the enemy, who were then about two miles west of the railway, and were apparently making in the direction of Britstown. Colonel Carbbe's column began shelling with two 15-pounders with marked effect. The Boers were seen to scatter in all directions from time to time, as the shells landed among them. The enemy did not attempt to use their guns. This was probably due to the fact of Nanton's armoured train arriving from the north at a most opportune moment, and immediately opening fire on the Boers with two naval 12-pounders. The result was that practically the whole of De Wet's convoy was captured. This included nine ox waggons, a spring waggon, and an ambulance waggon; the two last mentioned filled with ammunition; 100,000 rounds of small arm and a large quantity of pom-pom ammunition were captured, besides 20 prisoners. The prisoners were in a most deplorable state. Most of them were in rags, and several were bootless. Reuter's correspondent at De Aar says that De Wet is now in the tightest corner in which he has yet found himself, the surrounding country having been practically denuded of horses, and the advantage in mobility being now for the first time with our men. Kimberley, February 16.—The Boer casualties in the engagement yesterday are reported to have been 65 killed and wounded.—Reuter. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in a message to the "Daily Telegraph," says that at Zand Drift, to the west of Norvals Pont, where De Wet crossed the Orange River, no mines were laid and no troops were stationed. In Friday's fight one naval 12-pounder gun on the armoured train broke a bolt after firing a few rounds, and was thus disabled for the rest of the fight. Some mounted infantry, under Captain Purvis, forming part of Colonel Plumer's column, got upon the north-west side of the Boers, and in the afternoon Colonel Plumer and General Knox arrived. The enemy then bolted away to the north-west, scattering, and leaving a number of killed and wounded behind them. The prisoners taken seem utterly ignorant of the true situation of affairs, and they were hopelessly amazed at learning the truth. The enemy have lost all their transport except a few Cape carts, whilst their horses are exhausted through long treks and want of forage, since entering the Colony. The Adjutant of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, who, with 16 of his men, was captured by De Wet on Sunday week, near Zand Drift, were ordered to be stripped of all their water-bottles, field-glasses, etc., and were forced to follow the Boers on foot until last Saturday, when Froneman released them together with an officer and 65 Yemanry, and four troopers of the King's Dragoon Guards. The latter were captured on Thursday. The Boers state that Wessels is still a prisoner. Wessels is presumably Andries Wessels who was reported to have been murdered by De Wet on that leader's orders. His fate has been more uncertain than that of Morgendaal, the other peace envoy.

DE WET'S FLIGHT.

DESPATCH FROM LORD KITCHENER.

The following despatch has been received from Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria, Feb. 18, 7.33 p.m.—De Wet is reported still moving north, and Lobs now west of Hopetown. He will probably double back south-west. Troops are prepared for this. A train was derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg this morning. Boers were driven off before they could get much out of train. Our casualties—one man killed and one slightly wounded.

BOERS GET REMOUNTS.

Capetown, February 20.—Railway traffic is suspended beyond Beaufort West, which is 340 miles north of Capetown. There is no authoritative news as to the fighting with De Wet.—Central News.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, war correspondent of the "Daily Mail," describing Saturday's pursuit of De Wet, says:—Colonel Henniker left Houtkraal at dawn, leaving Knox and Plicher's column following De Wet, who passed by Colonel Crabbe, and turned northward along the Strydenburg Road.

On reaching Blauwbosch Pan Colonel Henniker joined Colonel Plumer, who had with him Colonel Jefferies, with the 85th Field Battery and some pom-poms, Colts, and galloping guns. The whole force moved north; reaching Penaars Pan two hours after De Wet had left.

We are still on the track of De Wet's men, who are badly mounted and very weary, only covering thirteen miles to-day (Saturday), while Colonel Henniker marched thirty-three miles.

Unfortunately the horses in the Hopetown district have not been requisitioned by the British. At Britstown and Philipstown De Wet got forty horses

DE WET'S FORCE SPLITS UP.

Apparently De Wet's force has split up into two sections (says the Capetown correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"). One body, under Commandant Froneman, is operating in the south of the Orange River Colony. The other, with guns, is under De Wet's personal command.

A commando recently appeared at Britstown, crossed the western railway line between Victoria West and De Aar, and is believed to be marching in the direction of Murraysburg. It is supposed to have joined Kritzinger, who is being followed by Colonel Haig.

BOERS ATTACK LORD KITCHENER'S TRAIN.

Pretoria, February 19.—The Boers, at Kilp River, yesterday derailed a goods train containing Lord Kitchener's baggage, and which immediately preceded Lord Kitchener's train. Four trucks were smashed, the engine-driver being killed. Only the prompt arrival of an armoured train saved the position. The affair was most elaborately planned by the Boers.—Central News.

ANOTHER TRAIN DERAILED.

A body of fifty Boers derailed a coal train near Taaibosch, between De Aar and Naauwpoort, at midnight on Monday. They fired into and overturned the trucks, which were full of Kaffirs. One van contained horses and four men of the 29th Company Imperial Yeomanry. Two Kaffirs and a Yeoman were killed, but the others escaped with contusions. The trucks were telescoped, and Sampson, of the 29th Yeomanry, was pinned underneath the debris for thirteen hours before being rescued. The point of this affair (says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") is that the local farmers must have known of the presence of the wreckers, and both they and the raiders merit the severest measures. Armoured trains speedily arrived on the scene and opened with a pom-pom on the scoundrels, killing one and taking eight prisoners.

LORD KITCHENER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AN ELABORATE BOER PLAN.

Details of the attack made by the Boers on Lord Kitchener's baggage train on Monday last show that the Commander-in-Chief had a narrow escape. The Central News correspondent at Pretoria states that Lord Kitchener's train was preceded on the run north by a pilot engine, and a short distance in front of the pilot engine was a goods train, conveying the baggage of the staff and some of the servants. Early on Monday morning, when close to the Klip River, Lord Kitchener's servant sighted a number of Boers, evidently in waiting for them. An alarm was instantly raised, and the Boers, seeing by the commotion that their presence was discovered, fired a shot, which was evidently the signal to rush the train.

The driver put on steam, but a dynamite charge on the metals defeated his gallant effort. The goods engine and four of the trucks were blown off the line, the engine becoming a wreck. The driver was terribly scalded by the escaping steam, and has since died from his injuries. The pilot engine speedily made the driver of Lord Kitchener's train aware of the disaster, and meantime an armoured train coming up rapidly from Elandsfontein opened fire and quickly drove the enemy off.

The Boers did not secure much booty, but subsequent investigations showed that they had formed a most elaborate plan for securing the loot and the distinguished travellers. They had a number of Cape carts and waggons hidden in a donga, in readiness to carry off the baggage, and these were seen galloping rapidly away as our fellows came upon the scene.

Lord Kitchener reached Pretoria on Monday night.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE *Times'* Peking correspondent writes on February 18:—

Yang-yu telegraphs from St. Petersburg that he is advised that, owing to the delay in arranging between the Foreign Office and M. Witte the terms of the proposed agreement between China and Russia regarding Manchuria, the terms will not be submitted to him for some days. Meantime the Chinese envoys here have received representations from the Japanese Legation against the ill-advised action of signing a seperate agreement with Russia regarding Manchuria, while peace negotiations are still proceeding. The Chinese argue that Russia, having no interests south of the Great Wall, no missionaries, no trade, and no troops, can weaken the action of the other Ministers to the advantage of China, and, therefore, can reasonably expect in return benevolent treatment from China in any agreement proposed outside the Great Wall, especially as Russia is in military occupation.

In previous telegrams Yang-yu communicated more important proposals from M. Witte, which supplement the Tseng-chi-Alexeieff agreement with regard to Mukden, and will be the basis of a new and more comprehensive agreement. The proposals comprise:—

1. Article 6 of the Mukden agreement provided for the employment of Chinese police in Mukden province. The number employed there and in the two other provinces will be subject to the approval of Russia.

2. The appointment of a Tartar general in each of the three provinces is to be subject to the approval of Russia.

Russia already exercises this right. Recently Tseng-chi, the Tartar general of Mukden, having been removed from office by the Chinese because he sanctioned the Mukden agreement, Russia compelled his reinstatement.

Similarly, when Cho-ha-pu was appointed Tartar general in Hei-lung-chiang by the Chinese without the previous assent of Russia the appointment was cancelled by Russia.

3. Each province shall have two high Russian officials, military and civil, the former to command the Chinese police, the latter to control the railway.

4. No land or commercial concession is to be granted to any other Power in Manchuria.

5. The Chinese Government shall not build any railway in Manchuria. The linking of the Sin-minting railway to the Trans-Manchurian line at Mukden will therefore be done by Russia.

3. The interest of the Russian guaranteed loan of 1895 is to be paid monthly, not half-yearly.

7. An unimportant alteration of the Port Arthur agreement regarding jurisdiction at Kin-chau-near Ta-lien-wan.

8. All the Customs of Manchuria are to be under Russian control.

This is interpreted to have reference to the frontier Customs stations where the Chinese have hitherto collected duties on goods imported from Siberia, also the native Customs at Niu-chwang, but not the maritime Customs. Although the Russians at present control the latter, all duties are paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank. By an agreement between M. Korastovitch, representing Admiral Alexeieff, and Sir Robert Hart these duties will be subsequently accounted for.

9. All landborne goods admitted from Russian territory into Manchuria shall, on payment of one import duty, enjoy free transit throughout the country.

10. As I previously telegraphed, Russia shall purchase the railway from Shan-hai kwan to Niuchwang, the price to be deducted from the indemnity demanded for the destruction of the Russian Trans-Manchurian Railway, and the balance of such indemnity to be paid out of the Customs revenue of Manchuria.

Presumably this excludes the maritime Customs already hypothecated to foreign bondholders.

The other proposals discussed by M. Witte and Yang-yu are not of sufficient importance to telegraph.

Once more it is necessary to emphasize the fact that China unaided is unable to resist any demand pressed by Russia. Russia appears determined to profit by the condition to which China is reduced by the action of the other Powers, just as she profited by obtaining the Primorsk province after the war of 1860, and Port Arthur and Talien-wan subsequent to the war of 1895.

LORD METHUEN'S OPERATIONS.

VIEWS OF BOER WOMEN.

A despatch from Taungs states that Lord Methuen's column has been scouring the country for the last month in all directions between Kuruman and the Transvaal border. Stock has been captured, and farms have been cleared on several occasions.

Our men came in touch with the enemy and an engagement took place at Ulivals Kop. The Boers held a good position controlling the water, but the Bushmen, after shelling them, rushed the position with great dash, losing one killed and five wounded, and killing six Boers. The remainder of the enemy escaped, leaving their women and children and twenty-five waggons in our hands.

On another occasion the Boers sent off their waggons in charge of women and girls, while the men went in another direction. The women proved to be expert drivers, and refused to stop when ordered, and our men had some difficulty in bringing the convoy to a standstill.

Fifty women, a hundred children, and a few men have been taken from farms and sent to Vryburg, where houses have been commandeered for them, and they are comfortably situated.

Some of the women express their views on the war with great freedom. They state that the Boers are bound to win, and absolutely refuse to believe that the British have taken Pretoria, though they have been officially informed of that event by the Boers. In nearly every instance the people objected to being removed, and made a great outcry. They refused to give any information, and professed to be starving. At one house, where the family professed to be in the last extremity of want, fifteen bags of newly-ground meal were discovered. In another house six bags of corn were found.

Most of the fighting in Lord Methuen's column has fallen on the Bushmen, who have won golden opinions. Yeomanry and infantry have also been engaged. The infantry escorted the waggons.

Since Lord Methuen's arrival the railway has not been disturbed, and traffic is proceeding regularly. Vryburg cattle dealers are sending live stock to Bulawayo.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR.

COUNT WALDERSEE'S PLANS.

(From the mail papers of Feb. 14, to 22.)

NEW YORK, February 18.—The following telegram has been received here from Peking:—

A few days ago Field-Marshal Count Von Waldersee wrote to the generals under his control notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days. To-day Generals Chaffee and Voyron received letters asking for their co-operation, and also desiring to know what forces they could spare. Count Von Waldersee in his letter says that owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace, and also as circumstances render such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to assume military operations on a large scale, especially towards the west. It is not thought that General Chaffee will agree without instructions from Washington. The French, however, are expected to give their support. Count Von Waldersee's plans contemplate offering the commandof the expedition to General Gaselee, but it is believed that in view of his recent illness the latter will not accept the command. In the event of his refusal General Voyron will be offered the command provided the French accept the proposal, which Count Von Waldersee believes they will. This will have the effect of wiping out past differences, and at the same time will show the Field-Marshal's confidence in France's military ability. An announcement is expected shortly. It is expected that the object of the expedition will be Si-ngan-fu, but diplomatists believe that the real purpose is to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the Powers, and they are of opinion that when the expedition is once known to have started China will hasten to comply with all the terms. The military are much elated at the prospects of active service, many of them believing that the Chinese Army will endeavour to resist to the uttermost the invasion of Shen-si.—Reuter.

Cologne, February 18.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" to-day publishes the following telegram from Peking dated February 16:—"In view of the uncertain and dilatory course of the peace negotiations, Count Von Waldersee has requested all the commanders of the allied European troops to prepare fresh expeditions on a considerable scale for the end of February in order to finally clear the province of Chi-li of Chinese soldiers," Another telegram of yesterday's date to the same journal, says:—"The German commissariat has given orders that 1,000 transport waggons shall be got ready within 18 days for an expedition in the spring."—Reuter.

BRITISH, AMERICANS, AND JAPANESE BEST EQUIPPED.—

New York, February 19.—The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from Pekin:—New Year's rations and a quantity of copper cash were distributed among 4,000 Chinese in the American district on the occasion of the Chinese New Year. General Chaffee gave 400 dollars, and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang the same. Four soup kitchens were busy serving the natives all the afternoon. Banks and business houses will close for the remainder of the week. The foreign Ministers this morning unanimously decided to object to the Court's edict as unsatisfactory. The doyen of the Diplomatic Body will notify the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the Ministers insist on their former demands. Great preparations are being made by the various troops for a big expedition, especially in the transport departments. Apparently the only commanders whose troops are adequately equipped for a long campaign are the British, American, and Japanese. The others are deficient, especially the Germans. Count Von Waldersee believes, however, that in a very few days he will have all really necessary supplies. The Field Marshal considers that it would be better to secure the great part of his provisions in the country itself, but the majority of the Generals are of opinion a great risk will thereby be incurred. The British will rely almost entirely on pack animals, as any other method of transportation through the mountain passes would probably be impossible, seeing that, according to information which has been received, the Chinese are prepared for just this contingency, and have blocked every possible pass with big boulders.

People here believe that Count von Waldersee is working in co-operation with the Ministers merely with the object of intimidating the Chinese in order to force them to comply with the terms of the Powers. The military authorities say this may possibly be the case, but that nevertheless China will never again believe the foreigners if they fail to send an expedition after Dr. Mamm von Schwarzenstein personally notified Li Hung Chang that such a step would be taken if the Chinese did not accede to the demands of the Powers.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang appear to be in much perturbation. They say that the Court having entrusted them with the task of pacifying the foreigners will make them responsible now that another campaign is imminent, since they will be regarded as having failed in their mission.—Reuter.

REPORTED YIELDING OF THE COURT.

Peking, Feb. 19.—In consequence of the firm attitude of the Ministers the Chinese Envoys have telegraphed to the Court, urging it to agree to the demands of the Powers in regard to the punishment of the guilty officials.

The British, German, and Japanese Legations have notified the Envoys that an expedition will be sent to Si-ngan-fu in the event of non-compliance.—Reuter.

A Berlin message says it is highly improbable that Count Von Waldersee will undertake an expedition beyond the borders of Pe-chi-li. The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that, according to information from Chinese sources, the Court, yielding to fears of the proposed expedition, has issued a decree fully complying with the Ministers' terms regarding punishments. The news requires corroboration, but is generally believed.

New York, February 20.—The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from Peking:—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received a telegram which is practically to the effect that the Chinese will comply with all the demands of the Powers, though they still desire information on a few minor points. The Ministers confidently look forward to absolute compliance on the part of the Chinese by Thursday at the latest. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have been greatly upset by the preparations for Count Von Waldersee's expedition, and have strongly urged the Court to yield, pointing out that otherwise the disinvestment of the Empire was probable. General Chaffee, on the occasion of the Chinese New Year, called on Li Hung Chang, who seemed in much better health. It is stated that the Germans will hand over the Shan-hai-kwan Railway to the British at the end of the month.—Reuter.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Feb. 20.—The "Sun" says that the United States will not make any formal protest to the Powers against the suggested expedition from Peking to Tai-yuen-fu. Mr. Conger has, however, been directed to represent to the Ministers at Peking that America is opposed to such an expedition.—Central News.

Washington, February 20.—Mr. Conger telegraphs that the Ministers at Peking have refused to consider his protest against Count Von Waldersee's Expedition, holding the matter to be one to be treated directly by the Home Governments.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

A FRENCH CRITICISM.

Paris, February 20.—The "Figaro" to-day adversely criticises Count von Waldersee's plan of sending an expedition into the interior of China. The Powers (says the "Figaro") ought to ask themselves if such a plan will not have an effect contrary to the end which they are pursuing in Peking without speaking of the possible risks of compromising by a partial success the military prestige of Europe. It may be believed that another victory would have a decisive influence on the pacification of China, but is it not certain on the contrary that the sensation caused by such a victory will further the designs of the anti-foreign party? Everybody takes this into account in Europe. France and Russia have clearly indicated their determination not to be unduly severe upon China, and nothing authorises us to think that their sentiments will be modified.—Reuter.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LEGATION AREA.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" (who went through the siege of the Legations) is rather scornful at the elaborate precautions which the European Generals propose to take for the future safety of the Legation area. No greater compliment (says Dr. Morrison) has been paid to the 400 marines and volunteers who defended the Legations during the siege, so that not a woman or a child was injured though exposed to the full armed force of China, than the scheme drawn up by the Military Council for the defence of the new Legation area, which has just been submitted to the foreign Ministers for discussion and approval.

The international military experts have devised a scheme for putting the Legation quarter in a state of defence which is equivalent to the construction of an international fortress alongside the Imperial Palace. The plan requires the breaching of the city wall at the Water-gate, the levelling of the Ha-ta Men and Chien Men towers, the demolition of the ramparts giving access to them, the sweeping clear of a space 150 to 300 yards wide round the entire Legation area, and the construction of walls, glacis, moats, barbed wire defences, with siege guns, Maxims, and barracks capable of holding 2,000 troops with military stores and equipment sufficient to withstand a siege of three months. All public buildings, boards, and civil offices, between the Legations and the Imperial walls are to be levelled, while 11,000 foreign troops are to hold the communications between Peking and the sea.

The erection of the defences is to begin at once, before the return of the Court to Peking. They are no doubt devised to encourage the Court to return to Peking, it being apparently the belief of the foreign Ministers that an Imperial Court governing an independent empire are easier to place themselves under the tutelage of foreign soldiers and within the reach of foreign Maxims.

AN INDIGNITY CAST UPON SIR R. HART.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" calls the attention of the Government to the expropriation of the Maritime Customs property in Peking. The buildings and gardens for twenty-two years in the occupation of Sir Robert Hart and his staff, from which the magnificent service has been controlled which is the admiration of the whole world, are now placarded as belonging henceforth to the Ital

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A KING has many privileges, but the oddest of all King Edward's is surely the right he has by statute to the head of every whale caught on the coasts of his kingdom. The tail is to go to Queen Alexandra, the object of the division being to guarantee that the Queen's wardrobe shall be furnished with whalebone. King Edward is not likely to receive many whales, however long he may reign, but there are many perquisites of the Crown which are not so rare as whales in England. The King is entitled, for instance, to every sturgeon brought to land in the United Kingdom; one of them, caught in the Thames, was on the table at Queen Victoria's wedding banquet. The King should receive, too, every year from divers persons, a tablecloth worth three shillings, two white doves, two white hares, a catapult, a pound of cumin-seed, a horse and halter, a pair of scarlet hose, a currycomb, a pair of tongs, a crossbar, a coat of grey fur, a nightcap, a falcon, two knives, a lance worth two shillings, and a silver needle from his tailor.

It is interesting, apropos of the recent gossip about the title of the Heir-Apparent, to recall the way in which King Edward was made Prince of Wales. He was a month old when the honour came to him. "Know ye" ran the Royal Proclamation to all bishops, dukes, barons, earls, and dignitaries of every sort and condition, "that we have made and created and by these our letters patent do make and create our most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and to the same, our most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have given, granted, and by this our present charter, do give, grant, and confirm the name, style, title, dignity and honour of the same Principality and Earldom and him, our said most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as has been accustomed, we do innoble and invest with the said Principality and Earldom, by girting him with a sword, by putting a coronet on his head, and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand, that he may preside there and may direct and defend those parts." King Edward was a healthy boy, and, happily, he survives this weighty announcement.

Canada ought to be pleased with itself. The first military act of the King after his accession has been to present a colour to a Canadian regiment, and the first military act the King ever performed was of exactly the same kind. Soon after his eighteenth birthday, when the King entered the Army, he set out for Canada, and at Shorncliffe, before going aboard his ship, he presented colours to a Canadian regiment stationed in the town. Canada, too, was the first Colony he visited as Prince of Wales.

If, as is said to be not unlikely, some change is adopted in the king's title, it will be the sixteenth time the title has been altered. The last time, of course, was in 1877, when "Empress of India" was added. It was the first change for 76 years; in 1801 George the Third had dropped France out of the list of countries over which he was King and Defender of the Faith. The title has been changed not quite once in every half century since the Conqueror, but between 1100 and 1200 it was changed four times. William the Conqueror called himself "King of the English, Normans, and Cimonannians."

It has one octogenarian member, Mr. Spencer Charrington, who is 82. Twenty members of the House of Commons are between seventy and eighty, and over a hundred are between sixty and seventy. The septuagenarians include two Opposition leaders—Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Fowler, but there is no man over seventy on the Government Front Bench. The three septuagenarians in the Cabinet are all in the Lords. The Cabinet is equally divided between Peers and Commoners, and the average age of the Peer members is sixty, against fifty-three for the Commoners. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach are the three Government Front Bench M.P.'s who are over sixty.

Lord Selborne is the "baby" of the Cabinet. He is forty-one. The distinction of being the "baby" of the House belongs to two or three members, all of whom are twenty-three. The youngest M. P. who ever sat in the House of Commons has left it now. He was a son of Mr. Dickson, the present Conservative member for one of the divisions of Glasgow. He was elected at twenty-one.

There are several pairs of brothers in the House of Commons. Mr. J. A. Campbell votes against his brother, the Liberal leader, whenever he gets the chance, and the biscuit M.P.'s, Mr. G. W. Palmer and Mr. W. H. Palmer, sit on opposite sides of the House. All the other brotherly Parliamentarians are in the same camp. The two Cecils love one another as fervently in the Lobby as on the heath at Hatfield House, and so do the two Balfours. Mr. Burdett-Coutts is more at home, with Sir Ashmead-Bartlett outside the House than inside, but they are both loyal Conservatives, as are also Sir Howard and Sir Edgar Vincent. The Redmonds, we all know, as we used to know the Healys, until Maurice managed to get beaten, and left "Tim" all alone.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman holds one of the proudest records of the Commons. He has held his seat without a break for almost a generation. Mr. Patrick O'Brien holds a distinction of another sort. He is the Tom Thumb of the House, standing 4ft 3in. in his shoes. It is one of his namesakes—Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien—who has distinguished himself by being sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered.

Sir Robert Reid is proud of having passed a Bill through a Parliamentary Grand Committee in record time. The Standing Committee on Law met to consider his Bill to amend the Scotch Libraries Acts by permitting parishes to combine for their adoption, and the Bill passed through in less than half a minute, at the shortest meeting of a Grand Committee ever known.

Parliament is not so infallible as is generally supposed. It is a terrible thought that you cannot rely even on the Statute Book. There will soon be nothing left to swear by. Even Ministers are sometimes caught breaking the law. The idea of a Cabinet Minister seeking to impose an illegal law on an unsuspecting nation seems more like the imagination of a novelist than an actual fact in politics, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the unconscious author of such an attempt in the last Parliament. He instructed the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to accept papers for registration unless they bore the new five-shilling stamp duty, and it was not until the new order had passed through all its stages and become part of the law of the land that somebody discovered that it was quite illegal. The Registrar, it was found, was bound to accept a two-shilling duty under a previous law, which could not be upset, as Sir Michael had supposed, by a Treasury warrant or a resolution of the House of Commons.

The life of the Empress Frederick, whose condition is causing profound sorrow in England and Germany, has not been the happiest in the world. How bitter to her the last few months of her husband's life must have been we can only think. The Emperor Frederick came to the throne to die, and in that brief pathetic reign, when the Royal hearth was darkened by an unspeakable sorrow, there was not wanting those in high places, even among those who were nearest to the dying emperor, who thought it fitting to sow seeds of strife round a dying bed position of the Empress Frederick at that time was truly terrible. When it was all over, and the widowed Empress came to see the Queen, she was looking at a picture of Mary Queen of Scots in a London gallery, and she said: "I am glad that queens do not lose their heads now as they did in those days. I should have lost mine several times during the last few months."

It is not only in the higher walks of life that there are families which seem to be doomed to a tragic fate. A remarkable case can be traced from the records of Guy's Hospital. Six years ago a baby died in the institution, and the death affected the mother so seriously that she had to be treated, and died in the same ward as her child. The father, a carman, was left with seven children, the eldest of whom, a boy of sixteen, found work in a timber yard. He had only been there three weeks when his father was seized with paralysis, and was taken to Guy's. The boy struggled bravely to keep his brothers and sisters and then fate stepped in again. The boy met with an accident at the timber yard, and died in two days at the hospital. His father was lying in the same hospital, and on the day of the inquest on the boy the father passed away. Six little children were left without a friend in the world, and, as if their fate were not sad enough, one of them, a little lad of ten, died at Guy's about a year ago of blood poisoning. In the case of this poor family, as in the case of the Hapsburgs, sorrows have, indeed, come in battalions.

The Duke of Westminster, whose weddingtook place on Saturday, is one of the youngest and richest of England's people. His income is reckoned at about the same as King Edward's—something like £1,000 a day. When the leases of Belgravia fall in, if he lives forty years to see that time, the Duke will be the richest man in England. It was his ancestor who was made Marquess of Westminster at the coronation of our last king, who laid out Belgravia and turned a manor house, surrounded by fields, into a source of immense wealth. Two hundred and fifty years ago, Sir Thomas Grosvenor married the heiress of Ebury Manor, and the bride received the manor as her inheritance on the death of her father. It had been let in Queen Elizabeth's reign for £21 a year, but out of it has grown nearly all the wealth of the Grosvenors. Ebury Manor has become Belgravia.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

COURT.—The King inspected in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, on the 15th, Strathcona's Horse who are on their way home from South Africa. The King said that neither he nor the British nation would ever forget the valuable services the regiment had rendered.—The King has retired from the office of Grand Master, but assumes the title of Protector of English Freemasons. The Duke of Connaught has been nominated as Grand Master.—The King will leave London to-morrow night on a short visit to his sister, the Empress Frederick at Kronberg.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will sail for Australia on March 16.—The committee of members of the present and late Governments, constituted to consider some scheme for a permanent national memorial to Queen Victoria, held their first meeting on the 19th.

Disastrous collision at sea.—On the night of the 15th a collision occurred off Spurn Head between the steamer Homer and the Russian barque Hoppet. The steamer disappeared, and of her crew of 17 hands only one is believed to have been saved.

Ecclesiastical.—In Convocation of Canterbury, the Lower House has requested the President to appoint a committee to report upon the methods of electing representatives of the laity in other branches of the Anglican communion and all Churches in communion with it.—The Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Albans has found the Rev. R C. Fillingham vicar of Hexton, guilty under the Clergy discipline Act, Mr. Fillingham having been convicted of "brawling" at Ketil-baston Parish Church.

Education.—The Association of School Boards has called for immediate legislation to meet the difficulties created by the judgment in the Cockerton case.

Law.—Judgment for the defendant has been given in the action brought by Mr. J. Brown, hay merchant, against Mr. R. P. Houston, M. P., for alleged libel and slander, contained in allegations to Government officials that certain hay shipped on board the Manchester Port for South Africa was of "bad quality."

London.—A Local Government Board inquiry is being held as to new regulations proposed by the water companies for preventing waste.

Mining Disaster.—Seven men lost their lives on Saturday in the Beath Colliery, five miles from Dunfermline, in Fifeshire owing to the presence of what is known as "white damp" in the pit.

Naval and Military.—The battleship Russell was successfully launched on the 19th at Jarrow-on-Tyne.—Major-General Webber read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the 20th on "Army Reform, based on some 19th Century Lessons in Warfare."

Parliament.—The Speech read by the King at the opening of the Session on February 14, foreshadowed measures dealing with education, military reform, the Court of Final Appeal, the Irish Land question, factories and workshops, drunkenness, and copyright.—In the House of Commons the debate on the Address in reply is still proceeding, the subjects already discussed including the South African and Chinese questions. An amendment calling for further temperance reform was negatived by 273 to 140. A protest against Mr. Balfour's rule, that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs should not answer supplementary questions, was more generally supported, the Government's majority falling to 45.

Sir Edward Grey, M. P., who was the guest of the Eighty Club on the 20th, described the Government's difficulties as entirely due to their own miscalculations and lack of foresight. As to what should be done after the war, he believed there must be an interval of direct military administration, but a large white population could not be kept without self-government.

The Roman Catholic Peers have laid before the Lord Chancellor a protest against the expressions used in the Declaration against Transubstantiation made and subscribed by the King last week in accordance with the law.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—De Wet crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony, near Zand Drift, on the 10th or 11th, and attacked Philipstown, but was repulsed after a three hours' fight. De Wet's force crossed the railway at Baartmans Siding, north of De Aar, on the 15th, closely followed by Colonel Plumer. Colonel Crabbe, with two armoured trains, engaged the enemy, and captured 20 wagons, several of which were loaded with ammunition; also a Maxim, 20 prisoners, and over 100 horses. De Wet is reported to be still moving north and to be now west of Hopetown. He will probably double back south-west. His animals are said to be exhausted and badly fed. Large bodies of British troops are in contact with the enemy or in his immediate neighbourhood.—Further reports of the doings of the invading bands in the Calvinia and Carnarvon districts lay stress on their looting practices and their cruelty to natives.—A supply train, running in front of Lord Kitchener's special, has been blown up by the Boers at Klip River, south of Johannesburg. The enemy were driven off by a party of Lord Kitchener's bodyguard, who came up in armoured trucks.—General French last week reported from 25 miles south-east of Ermelo that a large force of the enemy was being driven on to Piet Relief. A large capture had been made of wagons, carts and cattle.—Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary for War, is going to South Africa as financial adviser to Lord Kitchener.

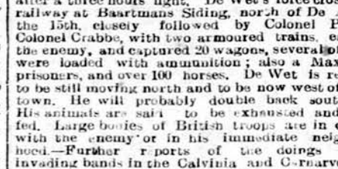
FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking correspondent says that the Court has consented to the infliction of the punishments demanded by the powers, and the "raison detre, for a Tai-yuen-fu expedition planned by Count von Waldersee (apparently without the knowledge of our Government) ceases to exist.—The Ministers on the 16th discussed the question of the indemnity, which is expected to prove long and troublesome.—Our correspondent describes an elaborate scheme drawn up by the Military Council for the defence of the new Legation area, and comments on the manner in which valuable private land has been seized by certain of the Legations. In particulars, he strongly protests against the appropriation by the Italian Legation of the site and buildings of the Maritime Customs.—Our Correspondent also reports further proposals by the Russian Finance Minister, extending the Mukden agreement with reference to the virtual protectorate which Russia seeks to establish over Manchuria.—Our Shanghai correspondent reports some interesting opinions expressed by the Yang-tsze Viceroys. On the need for reform and the real character of the Boxer movement their views differ widely from those of Sir Robert Hart.

Russia.—In retaliation for the step taken by the United States in seeking to impose an additional duty on Russian sugar on the ground that it is bounty-fed, the Russian Finance Minister has imposed a large increase in the duties on all the principal imports from the United States into Russia.—Severe reprisals are also threatened against Germany if the German Government adheres to its intention of raising the duties on grain at the expiration of the existing commercial treaty.

Marriages.—The Duke of Westminster and Miss Shelagh Cornwallis West; Major-General R. Pole-Carew and Lady Beatrice Butler.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir G. O. Willes; Sir Francisco Cook; Lady Inverclyde; General John Lonson; Dr. Elias Riggs; Sir E. W. Stafford; Major-General J. S. Fullon; Sir d. Watson, Mr. George Graham.—"Times."



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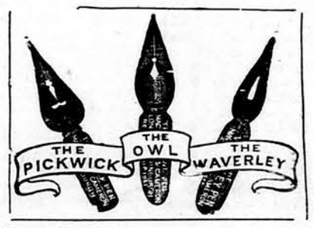

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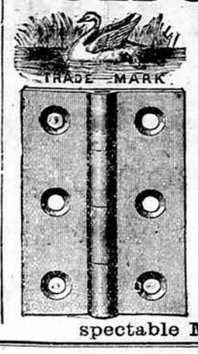

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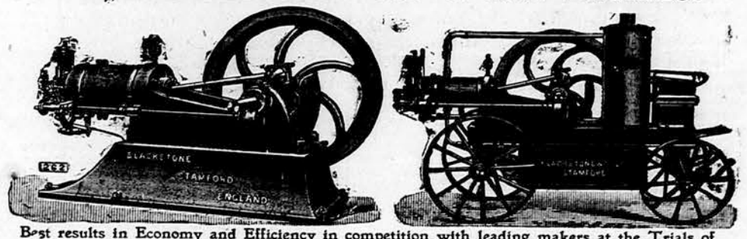

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from *Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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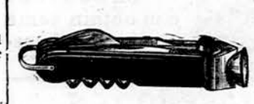
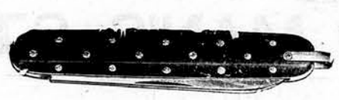


Cigar Cutter, &c., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.



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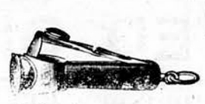

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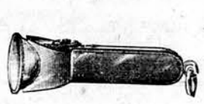

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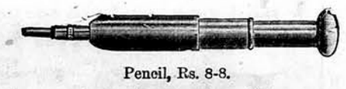
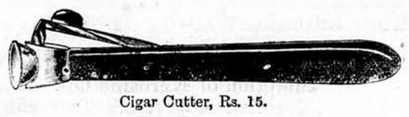
Pencil Case, Rs. 10.



Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



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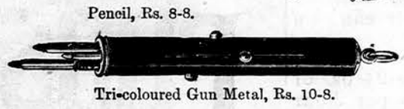
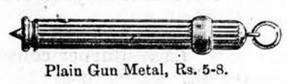
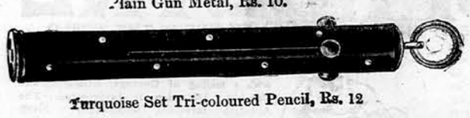


Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

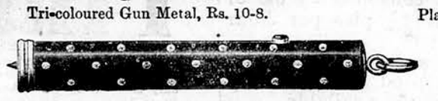


Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

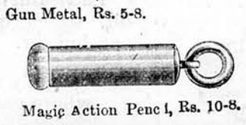
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12



Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

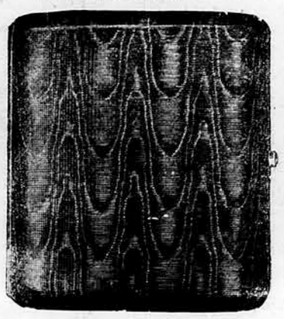
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8, Plain, Rs. 12-8

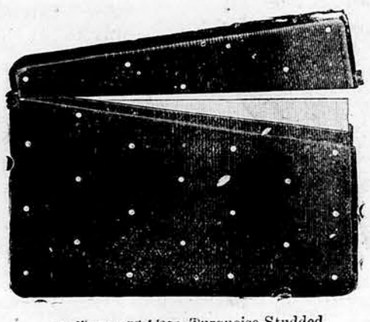
Memorandum Case Turquoise S..20

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

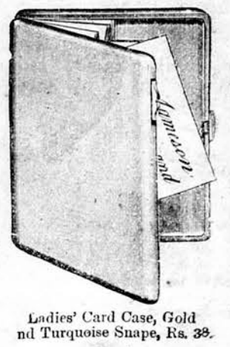
Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.



Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8 · Plain, Rs. 16-8.



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Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In Concentrated drops.*

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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